THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 138. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Progress of Reconstruction.

Mr. Dickens' First Reading in New York.

Horrible Poisoning Case in Brooklyn.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—The proceedings in Convention were of marked interest to-day. As soon as it was called to order, Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire, and Governor Pierpont, of this State, appeared upon the floor, accompanied by their wives and friends. The Convention received the distinguished visitors standing and with perfect decorum. Governor Pierpont first made a few commonplace remarks, which were received quietly. Governor Smythe, being requested by the President, then arose, and in a very modest way spoke for a few minutes.

His remarks were listened to with the greatest attention, especially by the conservative side of the house. His audience was certainly a very intelligent one, for the lobbies were filled with some of our best white citizens, and the galleries presented a respectable array of people. The burden of his speech was the comparison of the superiority of the fertile fields of Virginia with the sterile, cold, and barren lands and climate of his own State, ending by predicting for us a glorious future, agriculturally, minerally, politically, commercially, and socially. The Governor's speech ended, the distinguished visitors signified their desire to retire. The gavel of the President called the members to their feet, and the two Governors and their wives passed down the main aisle and into the street.

The entire business of the Convention was relative to the pay of the officers and members. It resulted, after much opposition, in fixing the per diem at $8, and the mileage of members of General Assembly. Liberal pay was given to the officers. The chairman of the Finance Committee was happy to state that the Legislature had made abundant provisions in its budget for the expenses of the Convention, and no additional tax would have to be levied. To-morrow the oath question will be brought up and it will be promptly decided. The opinion of the caucus held to-night is that no oath can be required of sovereigns. The decision is that neither the test oath nor any other qualification save that of a vote is necessary.

An article will be engrafted on the Constitution that suffrage shall be universal until 1870, after which no man arriving at the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his own name. The spirit of the Convention is liberal and highly conservative. As the majority are deeply interested in the prosperity of Virginia, they will make a Constitution which will restore peace and confidence to the State and insure our speedy reorganization. To morrow the Masonic Temple will be inaugurated by laying the corner stone. It will be a grand affair. Next day the Conservative Convention will meet to do nothing. Then will come the meeting of those giants the editors. An eventful week is before us. Mr. Southall, editor of the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, will be ousted from his seat because he neither registered nor voted.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9.—There will be probably five hundred delegates at the Conservative Convention on Wednesday. Ex-Congressman Thomas S. Flournoy is a delegate from Halifax county. He is a representative man, and says the Convention will be opposed to universal suffrage, but will favor impartial suffrage on educational and property qualifications. The Convention will also favor Grant for the Presidency, on the New York platform, and will be liberal in every particular. An address will be issued to the people of the United States, setting forth these views. A radical caucus will be held on Thursday night to nominate a Governor and other State officers. Senator Wilson will be here to-morrow to look after things.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Georgia, Dec. 9.—The Convention met this morning. Agreement on organization was impossible to day, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. The race for President is between Blodgett and Parrott, but the night may develop other candidates.

A Practical Financier.

W. E., the able correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in commenting upon General Butler's late speech, illustrates one of his financial notions in this arithmetical way:—

"General Butler's idea that the public debt is a measure of value is certainly unique. He says:—

"'Why, sir, what is the measure of the value of your house? If it is worth ten thousand dollars it is a ten thousand twenty-five hundred millionth part of the public debt; and it will remain so until a portion of that debt is paid, when it will be appreciated, or until the public debt is expanded, when it will be depreciated. It will remain of exactly the same relative value, however much the form of the public debt be changed, but will always be more valuable as the public debt grows more valuable, *i. e.*, as it diminishes.'

"Expressed arithmetically, the present value of the house is

$\frac{10,000}{2,500,000,000}$ of 2500 millions of dollars = 10,000 dollars.

"When the public debt is half paid, the value of the house will then be

$\frac{10,000}{1,250,000,000}$ of 2500 millions of dollars = 20,000 dollars.

"When the public debt is reduced to one dollar, the value of the house, according to this theory, will be

$\frac{10,000}{1}$ of 2500 millions of dollars = twenty-five million millions of dollars.

"If this be true, holders of real estate, of all persons in the world, ought to be the last to object to taxes for the purpose of reducing the national debt.

"General Butler need not say another word upon finance. His reputation is assured. Henceforth he will assuredly take rank beside that eminent economist, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who says that Government can make money of leather and tin just as well as of silver and gold.

"Fortunate country! happy in the possession of such legislators, so disinterested, and so competent to deal with the problems of the hour!"

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—In an advertisement a morning paper, a Japanese prince warns he universal Yankee nation against trusting ertain Japanese officers, now absent without ave, and supposed to be in the United States. o debts incurred by any of the following anderers will be paid by the Japanese Govrnment:—Tarri Motto Nero, Nomura Ichutzke, aki Uchi Kenzo, Mori Kakutzo, Mune Kaugo, uro Yuso,

MURDER BY POISON.

A Mother and Daughter Found Dead in Bed in Brooklyn—A Mysterious Affair—Arrest of a Drug Clerk.

About four months ago, Mrs. Elizabeth Fall, about forty years of age, and her daughter Jenny, eleven years old, took apartments at No. 307 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, where they were found dead in bed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The rooms were comfortably furnished, and Mrs. Fall seemed to have sufficient money for the support of herself and daughter. Before coming to Brooklyn she had stored some furniture with a drug clerk named Joel D. Price, employed at a store in Whitehall street, near Battery place, New York.

After Mrs. Fall came to No. 307 Atlantic street, Mr. Price visited her frequently, and is said to have occasionally passed the night in her room. Yesterday morning a peddler of kindling-wood called, as usual, to furnish wood, and found Mrs. Fall and daughter in bed, asleep, as he supposed, and so he did not disturb them, but mentioned to other inmates of the house, when he left, that they were asleep. One of the tenants immediately went to the room, and found mother and daughter closely locked in each other's arms, dead. Price called at the house Sunday night. The girl said to a neighbor at 8 o'clock the same evening that she was going to bed, after which time nothing was seen or heard of Mrs. Fall and Jenny until found dead, and nothing of Price.

Coroner Lynch took charge of the bodies, and removed them to the dead-house. At noon yesterday Mr. Price was arrested at his store in New York, and taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station House. He manifested considerable surprise at being arrested, but made no opposition. He gave his name as Joel D. Price; is an American, 36 years of age, and stated he knew nothing about the matter. Before the Coroner he stated that he became acquainted with Mrs. Fall about three years ago, when she lived at No. 45 Whitehall street, New York. He had been very ill at his store, and she was called in to nurse him by a clerk in the same store who was worn out taking care of him. A trial for divorce between him and his wife is and was at that time pending; Mrs. Price reported that her husband had committed adultery with Mrs. Fall, and he had not denied it, because she was the "only mainstay in denying the charge." From Whitehall street Mrs. Fall went to No. 8 Broadway, then to East Broadway, and then to No. 307 Atlantic street, Brooklyn; he had been living at No. 33 Court street, where he stored her goods last summer when she went to Europe; she was a widow; when she lived in East Broadway she sent his meals to him; she worked for a living; he had been in the habit of calling on her every day; on Sunday night he called on her about 7 o'clock and remained until 11; she was feeble and depressed about her little boy in England and sick; she said she wanted to go out; she sent her little girl out on an errand; then the three went to New York; when they came back she complained of being weak and took his arm; at home she insisted on his taking a glass of ale from a bottle brought from the cupboard; they had supper—tea steak, and bread; he then felt sleepy, and laid down on the sofa; she sat down beside him; she asked him if he felt more sleepy; he told her yes; she said, "supposing something should happen to him;" he told her she was desponding as he was three years ago, and he wished to cheer her; she said she was good for nothing; didn't know how her boy was; her friends had sent her no money lately; he felt very stupid about twenty minutes after drinking the ale; she did not want him to go home, but he thought it time to go; when going down the stairs he felt weak, and was obliged to keep hold of the banisters; it was 12 o'clock when he went to bed, and he did not wake up till 9 in the morning; when they reached home from New York he noticed a man dressed in dark clothes and wearing a slouched hat standing at the door; he said to them. "Oh, I've made a mistake," and went off; Mrs. Fall could not find the key under the mat where she had left it; the man then passed back and went up stairs; Mrs. Fall then looked again for the key and found it; she said she did not know the man, and had never seen him; when the man went up stairs he said "it is very dark;" when in her room Price heard somebody coming stealthily down stairs. This is the substance of the prisoner's statement.

The *post-mortem* examination showed no mark of violence on the bodies, though they were slightly discolored, and the hands were clenched tightly, as in deaths from convulsions. —*N. Y. Times.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Female Suffrage—Addresses by Mrs. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and George Francis Train.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—It is evident that the community here is not so vitally interested in the question of woman suffrage as in that of negro enfranchisement, and it is for this reason that the audience to hear George Francis Train, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony failed to more than half fill the Music Hall this evening. Train, who did most of the talking, was unusually singular and particularly remarkable for keeping as far from allusion to the purpose of the meeting as possible.

After giving a pretty full biography of himself, he did, however, abuse Greeley, Beecher, Phillips, Garrison, Ross, and Pomeroy, for deserting the cause of woman when it most needed support. He was followed by Mrs. Stanton, who also charged these same men with acting the part of traitors to their cause, being particularly severe upon Mr. Greeley for presenting what she termed his "infamous report" in the late Constitutional Convention in Albany, and for also expressing the opinion that negro suffrage is more important now than suffrage for woman. She was also down on the whole Republican party for its treachery, and very eloquent in her terms of praise of the Democrats for their efforts in behalf of the oppressed women.

Anthony followed, after half an hour's introduction by Train, and made a very concise and forcible appeal in behalf of the right of suffrage for her sex. Train also spoke again, his remarks being confined chiefly to personal reminiscences, denunciations of Minister Adams for allowing the late Fenian executions without protest, and abuse of the Boston newspapers for not aiding and sympathizing in this movement in behalf of women.

Election of a Democratic Mayor in Boston—Rejoicing of the Democrats and Liberals—The Mayoralty Election in Charlestown.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The result of the city election here to day has afforded another opportunity for the Democrats to rejoice and the radicals to lament. In spite of the industry of the Republicans, their candidate for Mayor has been defeated, and N. B. Shurtleff has been elected by a majority of 458—he receiving 8333 votes, to 7875 for Norcross, Republican, and present incumbent.

The Aldermen and Councilmen elected also include more than the usual number of Democrats, and the whole election is looked on as a genuine party victory, and the Democrats and liberals are rejoicing in a most enthusiastic manner in consequence.

Liverus Hall, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor in Charlestown, and in Lynn Mayor Usher has been re elected.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.—A correspondent, writing from Rochester in reference to the effect of petroleum on the "borer" that infests California orchards, as well as on the trees thereof, says that in Pennsylvania petroleum has proved fatal to other borers than insects. We trust that our correspondent speaketh not out of that emptiness of the pocket which is sometimes as productive of truth-telling as the fullness of the heart.

CHARLES DICKENS.

His First Reading in New York.

There was a great crowd last night in Steinway Hall. At first, indeed, it did not seem improbable that every person present would be, as Micawber somewhere remarks, "crushed out of his original form by the accumulative force of a combination of circumstances." In time, however, after some surging and seething, the human sea settled into calm. So settled, it presented a beautiful and touching spectacle. The heart, the intellect, the wit, the sensibility, the beauty, the wealth, the industrial power of the foremost of American cities were all represented in that vast assembly—were all united by a common impulse in doing homage to man of true and beneficent genius. To see and to feel this was to be deeply and inexpressibly thrilled—was to realize, with gladness and gratitude, the profound devotion of true-hearted men and women to a great natural guide and leader. An immense chord of feeling has been touched and sounded by Charles Dickens. In thirty years of literary life—years of self-imposed, unremitting, scrupulous toil, animated by that noblest of all motives, the desire to augment the happiness of mankind—he has created immortal works of art, has peopled literature with a vast variety of characters, has interpreted human nature and the passing age, has struck down great social abuses, has taught the sacred lesson of charity, has comforted the poor, has stretched out hands of loving pity to the outcast and wretched, has supplied a never-failing source of innocent and happy laughter, has stimulated the high poetic instincts of our race, and has in every way inculcated sweet, pure, and noble ideas of character and of conduct. Thus laboring, he has won in equal measure the homage and the love of his generation. Something of this affectionate feeling was heartily expressed by his audience last night; nor in all that great throng was there a single mind unconscious of the privilege it enjoyed in being able, even so partially, to thank Charles Dickens for all the happiness he has given to the world. It is a better world because of him. The present is happier for his sake, and the future will brighten at the coming of his genius.

In the readings that Mr. Dickens gave last night the character of that genius was fully and admirably denoted. The key-note of all his writings is sounded in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Humanity and humor blend in that note, and make an exquisite music. Other of his works, it is true, express more amply, and in more minute and elaborate detail, the scope of the writer's mind, the vigor and wealth of his imagination, the wonderful thoroughness of his analysis of nature, the keenness of his intuitions, the depth of his pathos, the remarkable perception that he has of the sombre and tragical aspects of human experience, and the rich resources of his eloquent style. There are single passages in "David Copperfield," in "Martin Chuzzlewit," in "The Old Curiosity Shop," and in that strong and splendid tragic creation, "A Tale of Two Cities," to which the critic will naturally and necessarily recur, in forming a true estimate of this extraordinary man. There is no written storm like the storm in which Steerforth goes down to death. There is no horror more ghastly than the face of Jonas Chuzzlewit in the wood. There is no pathos more heart-breaking than that which enwraps the aged mourner at Nelly's grave. There is no emblem of self-sacrifice more vivid or more sublime than the figure of Sydney Carton at the guillotine. The assured power of maturity is palpable in all these scenes and persons. They express a deep heart that has suffered deeply, and a great mind in uncurbed action. Yet, to the acute thinker, the characteristic quality of that heart and mind are evident enough in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Not humanity and humor alone; but delicate inventive skill—the fine talent of the artist—an airy and delightful fancy, a true comprehension of character and of social relations, a thorough acquaintance and sympathy with common joys and common sorrows, and, above all, the clear, calm, noble purpose to inculcate the religion of love. The geniality of the Christmas season has never been so entirely uttered as it is in this little work. The great fires roar in its pages, and bright eyes sparkle, and merry bells ring, and sunlight and starlight and joy wrap it round about in a delicious atmosphere of honest, ardent goodness. There is one touch of pathos in it which no heart can resist. It is where poor Bob Cratchit speaks of Tiny Tim's grave. You may read it a thousand times, but you can never read it without a mist in the eyes. "It would have done you good to see how green a place it is," Bob says; "but you'll see it often. I promised him that I would walk there on a Sunday. My little, little child! My little child!" There is another touch—a touch of thought—which expresses the great author's faith, and is, indeed, the concentrated spirit of all his teachings:—"Ages of incessant labor by immortal creatures for this earth must pass into eternity before the good of which it is susceptible is all developed....Any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness." The author who teaches thus assuredly does not work in vain. It is another article of his faith, too, that "there is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor;" and that he has proved by the story of "Pickwick." With both these doctrines he won abundant sympathy last night. Not alone the music of his tones, but the deeper voice of his genius, found an echo in everp heart.

Mr. Dickens is not only an excellent reader, but a greatly gifted actor. To read his works is to see that he possesses in an eminent degree the dramatic instinct. To hear him read is to see that he also possesses, in almost equal fullness, the dramatic faculty. In reading as well as writing he enters into every character that he creates. His personality, for the time, is extinct. Now he is Scrooge, presently he is Mr. Fizziwig, anon he is Bob Cratchit, and by-and-by he passes, with extraordinary versatility of mood, through the guises of Sergeant Buzfuz, the Little Judge, Mrs. Cluppins, Winkle the renowned sportsman, and Samuel Weller. The several personations are complete at all points. This capacity of merging one's self into character is, of course, the indispensable requisite for good acting. To say that Mr. Dickens has it is sufficiently to explain the continued triumphs that he has achieved in reading his own works. It is needful to add, however, that he uses it like an artist. The chief feature in his method is simplicity—which implies a perfect knowledge of the effect to be produced and a perfect control of the means that are requisite to produce it. The next feature is delicacy. In the mellow and musical voice, in the tranquil manner, in the unaffected gesture, in the easy suiting of the word to the action—in all that the man is and all that he does, this gentle refinement is conspicuous. Comprehending both these features is reality. In the reading of last night he seemed more the comedian than the tragedian; but that of this evening, which comprises the "Tempest" chapter from "David Copperfield," will probably show him in another light. However shown, he will be welcome.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.—By an examination of the judicial statistics in the *Solicitor's Journal*, it appears that the number of deceased infant children upon whom inquests were held was 6872. Of these 5523 were legitimate and 1349 were illegitimate. This would seem to disprove the assertion that illegitimate children are the usual subjects of infanticide. It is apparent that crime is steadily upon the increase in the United Kingdom.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

The Loss of the Ship T. J. Southard.

The Crew Were All Saved.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 10—Noon.—Consols for money, 92 13-16; United States Five-twenties, 71 9-16; Illinois Central, 89; Erie, 47⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—Noon.—The Cotton Market is dull; Upland middlings, on the spot, 7⅝d.; to arrive, 7¼d.; middling Orleans, 8d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet, and without quotable change.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—Noon.—The crew of the ship T. D. Southard, before reported as all lost, it is now ascertained were all saved.

The ship Thornton, which went ashore on the Mersey, has broken up, and is a total loss.

CORRECTION.—NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The ship Yorktown, from London for New York, was detained at Queenstown, and not the steamer City of New York, as reported yesterday by a cable despatch.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅞; Reading, 95⅛; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 71¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½; Michigan Central, 110¾; Michigan Southern, 81¼; New York Central, 116½; Illinois Central, 133½; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 96¼; Hudson River, 130½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108; do. 1864, 105; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 111¼; Seven-thirties, 105. Gold, 136½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange unaltered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Cotton dull at 16½c. Flour firm and advanced 10@15c.; 8500 barrels sold; State, $8·65@10·05; Ohio, $10@13; Western, $8·65@11·30; Southern, $10·25@14·25; California, $12·25@13·50. Wheat firmer; advanced 2@3c. Corn firmer. Oats firm; advanced 1c. Barley firmer. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $21·60. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Libel Case—Mann vs. Meeser.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning the case of Mann vs. Meeser came up. This fact caused a large number of people to congregate in the Court House, great interest being manifested to hear the details of the case.

Mr. Brown, for the defendant, asked the Court to delay the prosecution for a day or two, on the ground that he had sickness in his family, and had not had but five hours sleep for three nights. He had no legal ground, but threw himself upon the indulgence of the Court. He didn't do it for the purpose of delaying the trial, but felt compelled by prostration to ask for a delay.

Mr. Dwight said he felt great delicacy in opposing or resisting this application, but the rule of Court on the matter is very plain, and besides that, the prosecutor in this case has the burthen of this charge hanging over him, and has had it for ten days, and he has a right now to have it lifted from him. The prosecution has all its witnesses here, and is ready for trial, and it was understood when the case was last called that to-day was positively fixed for its trial. A continuance would cause great inconvenience. While I would be glad to extend all possible courtesy to my friend, I think that these reasons combined show why the case should go on.

Mr. Brown said in reply, that the first reason urged by the Assistant District Attorney, that "because the burden of proof was upon Mr. Mann," was no reason at all that the case should not be postponed for a day or two, for he occupied in this case no different position from that of any other prosecutor. There are a number of people that have applied to this Court for trial, and they have been obliged to come here more than once. It was the first time in his life where physical inability had been assigned by counsel as a reason for a postponement for a day or two that had been refused. He urged that the case should be postponed until to-morrow, or the day after. He was free to say that, without the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, the case would not be pressed for trial. Mr. Brown hoped that, under the circumstances of his being very unwell, that the Court would grant the application.

Judge Brewster said his own personal inclinations were for granting the postponement, for he had often felt the inconvenience of being forced to trial when he was unwell, but the rule of Court was very strict, and where a matter like this was thrown upon the Court he had nothing but the rule to guide him. He was sorry that counsel could not agree as to what was to be done in the case. The rule of the Court declared that it was not a sufficient ground for a continuance. He was sorry that it is so declared.

The empanelling of a jury was then commenced.

THE JURY.

The following were called:—

1. John Piggot, residing on Fifth street, in the Fifth Ward. Not challenged.
2. Stephen Coleman, residing No. 852 Shackamaxon street. Not challenged.
3. William S. Hammill, residing in Adams Row, Twenty-third Ward. Not challenged.
4. Thomas Cochran, residing No. 1312 Richmond street. Not challenged.
5. Isaac May, residing No. 222 Brown street. Challenged, but subsequently placed in the box.
6. Joseph Schaffer, residing No. 1314 Garden street, Bridesburg. Not challenged.
7. Thompson Irwin, residing No. 1026 S. Ninth street. He had read the article, and from the description supposed it to be Mr. Mann. Notwithstanding that, he could go into the jury-box and decide according to the evidence. Challenged, but not sustained.
8. Isaac Marshall, residing No. 437 Girard avenue. Not challenged.
9. Charles Taylor, residing No. 1419 Huston street. Not challenged.
10. Barclay Brown residing in Byberry, Twenty-third Ward. He had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but was not allowed to state what it was. He would feel bound to decide by the evidence, but would rather be excused. Challenged and challenge sustained.
11. Joseph M. Truman, residing at No. 839 and 841 Callowhill street. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He had neither read the article nor heard it read, nor did not know in what paper it was published.

Q.—Have you any prejudice against the prisoner? Objected to, but withdrawn.

A.—I don't know who the defendant is at all. Not challenged.

12. Stephen Sneider, residing near the Foxchase, Twenty-third Ward. Challenged on account of residence. Challenge sustained.
13. George Kates, residing at No. 503 Race street. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He had read a portion of the article last evening. Not challenged.
14. Robert Otter, residing No. 119 Christian street. He had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He had read the article complained of. He could not, if he was sworn as a juror, decide the case without bias for or against the prisoner. Challenged, and challenge sustained.
15. Solomon Redelsheimer, residing No. 831 Marshall street. Stood aside.
16. William Repoff, residing No. 107 North Sixth street.

He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant; he had read a portion of the article in a German paper. Not challenged.

Thomas Cochran, who had taken a seat in the box, was challenged by the Commonwealth.

15. William Bregier, Sr., residing at No. 1247 N. Fourth street. Not challenged.

Isaac May, who had taken a seat in the box, was challenged by the defendant.

Francis Jordan, residing No. 1013 Arch street. He had formed an opinion as to whom the article referred; he could decide the case according the evidence. Challenged, but not sustained.

Thompson Irwin, who had taken a seat in the box was challenged by the defendant.

Caleb Walker, residing No. 406 Quince street. He had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; he had not read the article or heard it read; he supposed it had reference to Mr. Mann from a conversation which he had had with others; he believed he could decide the case according to the evidence. Challenged, but not sustained.

Caleb Walker, who had taken a seat in the box was challenged by the defendant.

18 James Martin, residing at No. 807 Noble street. Challenged by the Commonwealth.

George R. Henderson said he had read the article, and it left an impression as to whom it referred, and that impression still remained. He had not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and thought he could decide the case according to the evidence. Challenged for cause, but not sustained. Challenged by the defendant.

Samuel Fortin, residing at No. 690 North Thirteenth street. Not challenged.

This completed the twelve jurors, and they were then sworn.

Mr. Dwight then said:—With permission of the Court, I hold in my hand the bill which is now submitted to you, and while I read it I ask your careful attention to its contents, because we can better ascertain the charge which we are to examine by understanding precisely what it is before we commence to bring forward witnesses who will support it.

Mr. Dwight then read the bill of indictment, charging Mr. Meeser with libel, and the article published in the *Sunday Mercury*.

That was the libel which the Commonwealth complains of in the case. Nothing so libelous and scandalous had ever been published before in the city of Philadelphia. It was not a libel against a private citizen, but a public officer, whose duty it is to guard the rights of the citizens. He asked the jury to take the facts of the case as they will be presented to them. Witnesses would be called upon the stand who would prove to them beyond all doubt, that the person that is meant in the article is William B. Mann. They would prove that instead of Mr. Mann's losing his finger in a bar-room fight, that he lost it in an innocent amusement.

The examination of witnesses was then commenced.

Michael Byrne sworn—Reside No. 441 Magnolia street; have seen that paper before (*Sunday Mercury*); bought it at the office of the *Sunday Mercury*, at Third and Walnut; marked my name on the paper, so that I would know it.

Cross-examined—Got it about ten minutes before 11 from a gentleman behind the counter; did not see Mr. Meeser in the office at the time; I was requested to get the paper by Mr. Ashten.

Re-examined—I bought the paper on the 2d of December.

Charles C. Wilson sworn—Know where the office of the *Sunday Mercury* is; it is in the northern part of the building at Third and Walnut streets; I am connected with the *Sunday Mercury* in the capacity of advertising agent; I cannot say of my own knowledge that Mr. Meeser is connected with the *Sunday Mercury*; I have known him for fifteen years, I should judge he was a printer; I have seen him at work in the office of the *Sunday Mercury*; the clerk pays the hands; (Paper handed to witness) It is a copy of the Sunday *Mercury*; I don't know of my own knowledge who the Mr. Meeser printed in the corner is.

Q. Have you any doubt as to who it is? Objected to, and overruled.

Witness:—I have seen Mr. Meeser working in the office; William Meeser is the name at the head of the paper, but I cannot tell whether it is the same; as a general thing the great public would suppose it was the same, but I don't know; William Meeser employed me; the gentleman who is in court.

Charles Graffin sworn—Know the defendant; he is publisher of the *Sunday Mercury*; have been in the office; have seen Charles Wilson there; (a paper handed to the witness); that is a copy of the paper published by Mr. Meeser; Mr. Meeser is not the sole publisher of the *Sunday Mercury*; there is another; I understand Mr. Grayson is connected with it; I am local editor; the cashier paid me; Mr. Meeser employed me.

John W. Frazier sworn—Am Assessor of the First District; know where the office of the *Sunday Mercury* is; it is in my district; the place was taxed in the name of William Meeser & Co.

General A. L. Magilton sworn—Am employed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District; the tax is paid in the name of William Meeser & Co.

Cross-examined—Mr. Meeser never paid me the tax; don't know of my own knowledge who pays the tax.

Thomas B. Reeves affirmed—(Books handed witness); these are the records of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. Mann was sworn in the first time November 7, 1859; the second time November 3, 1862; the third time November 6, 1865.

Gustavus Remak sworn—Am a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and have been for about twenty-two years; know William B. Mann; know him to be the District Attorney of the city and county of Philadelphia; have known him for fully twenty-five years; I read the article; was in Court while the article was being read; I hadn't the remotest doubt in my mind but that it referred to William B. Mann.

Cross-examined—Read it on Sunday evening, a week ago; did not find the name of William B. Mann in the article; have seen the name written in my office in German characters, Billman.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Beddall & Robertson vs. Bracken. An action on a promissory note. Verdict by consent for plaintiff, $32,979.56. F. B. Gowen for plaintiffs. G. M. Dallas for defendant.

The Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company vs. Thomas Richards and Howell Fisher, copartners as Richards & Fisher. An action for damages for an alleged breach of contract. The declaration of the plaintiffs set forth that in March, 1864, they contracted with defendants to build a branch of their railroad into the coal breaker of a colliery at Wolf Creek, Schuylkill county, so that their coal could be transferred to the main line; and further agreed to transfer the defendants' coal; and the defendants on the other hand agreed and promised to pay the plaintiffs as much as the construction of the branch would cost, a liberal price for the carrying of the coal, and the price of all the materials furnished by plaintiffs in fulfilling this agreement; the plaintiffs performed faithfully all the specifications of their contracts; and the defendants, though the money was due in January, 1865, have not paid any part of the money they promised to pay; and the plaintiffs claim damages in $10,000. On trial. J. E Gamen for plaintiffs; G. L. Crawford for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Joseph Mero, mate of the ship Joseph Fish. In this case the defendant was charged with cruelly and wantonly beating Uriah M. Welderman, a seaman of the same ship, in the high seas, within the maritime jurisdiction of this Court. The evidence of Welderman and several fellow-seamen was that the defendant had repeatedly, without any provocation, cruelly and brutally beaten Welderman while the ship was at sea. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

—The resolution offered in Congress yesterday by Mr. Hooper seems to us a putting of the cart before the horse. That gentleman moved, in order that economy might be secured in the various departments of Government, that the amount to be raised by taxation should not annually exceed three hundred millions. By this, he assumed, economy could be secured. If there was no money wherewith to meet demands, then the demands would not be made. It seems to us, however, that a much more direct way to accomplish this result would be to arrange that the expenses should not exceed this sum, then cut down the appropriations to meet the reduction, and pass a tax law sufficient to secure it and nothing more. Of what advantage would it be to allow the expenses to remain at four hundred and eighty millions, and let the income amount to but $300,000,000? It would merely involve us in an additional debt per annum of one hundred and eighty millions, that must be ultimately paid. Cutting down the estimates is a much more direct method than cutting down the appropriations.

—The Bank statement for the week exhibits no material alteration, but the general movement towards contraction still continues. Whether or not the action of Congress will tend to retard all further movements in that direction will be apparent by this time next week. The statement shows:—

	Dec 2, 1867.	*Dec. 9, 1867.*		
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150		
Loans	51,213,430	50,971,222	Dec....	$242 213
Specie	216,071	204,041	Dec....	12,030
Legal-tenders	15,785,820	15,645,205	Dec....	140 615
Deposits	34,817,985	34,987,676	Inc....	169,691
Circulation	10,646,819	10,646,304	Dec....	515

—Elsewhere in our paper will be found an advertisement from the Union Pacific Railroad, announcing that the interest on its bonds due December 1 will be payable in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company. As we have already stated, the Company has commenced to be a paying concern. The freight already carried enables it to meet its expenses, and its rapid progress is an augury of the speedy successful completion of its great undertaking.

The Stock market was very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government loans there was very little movement. 101¼ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅛ for 6s of 1881; 104⅛ for June and July 7·30s; 107⅞ for '62 5-20s; 104⅝ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 95¼, interest off.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 49¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28¾, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 125¾@126, no change; and Reading at 47 69-100 @47¾, a slight decline. 25 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 63½ for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 150, no change. 235 was bid for North America; 52 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 55 for Girard; 29½ for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30¼, no change. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 87 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136¼; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 135⅞; 1 P. M., 136, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"There was an abundant supply of money available for employment on the Stock Exchange, and loans were made freely at seven per cent., with a few exceptional transactions at six to first-class houses. Discounts are still made with great caution, and only the best grade of commercial paper is in favor.

"The banks take it to a limited extent from their customers at seven per cent., but on the street it is rated at 7½@10 per cent., while inferior grades are very difficult of sale, owing to the recent failures and the consequent distrust of credits. A general, although very gradual, improvement in trade is, however, looked for under the reassuring character of Congressional legislation, and with it the prevailing stringency in the discount line will pass away."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s. 2series......105	400 sh Ocean Oil....ls. 3⅝
$1400 City 6s. Old,c&p. 95¼	200 do..........ls. 3⅝
$100 Leh N 6s '84......84	400 sh Cata Pf....ls.b5. 28¾
1 sh C& Am R.........125¾	8 sh Hazleton Coal. 47
19 do.........ls. 126	100 sh N Y & Mid...... 2·69
20 sh Phila B.........150	15 sh Leh N stk...... 30¼
10 sh Penna R.........49¾	200 sh Read R.......ls. 47·69
1 do...........49¾	500 do........b60. 47¾
2 do...........49¾	200 do........b5. 47·69
2 sh Leh V R..........51	100 do........s10. 47·69

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112¼; do. 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 104⅝@105; do., 1865, 105½@105⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@107¼; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@107¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101@101¼; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅜@105; do., July, 104⅜@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119⅝; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116½@116⅝; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@115¼; do., October, 1865, 115⅜@115½. Gold, 135⅞@136. Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 135⅞@136; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 104⅝@104⅞; do., 1865, 105⅝@105⅞; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108; do. July, 1867, 107⅞@108; 5s, 10-40s, 101@101¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅞@105; 3d series, 104⅞@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119½; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115⅛; October, 1865, 115⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112¼; old 5-20s, 107⅞@108; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅝@105; do., 1865, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1867, 107⅞@107⅞; 10-40s, 101@101¼; 7·30s, June, 104⅜@105; do., July, 104⅜@105. Gold, 136@136⅛.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Persia:—London, 60 days sight, 109@109¾; do. 3 do., 109¾@100¾; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.16¼@5f.13¾; do. 3 do., 5f.13¾@5f.11¼; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.16¾@5f.13¾; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¾@79; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35⅝@36; Cologne Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¾@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40½@41. Market firm. Gold at noon, 136.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.—The Flour market is still very dull, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower figures for good family brands of winter wheat. The home consumers purchased 500 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·25; extras at $8·50@9·25, Northwestern extra family at $9·75@10·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do., at $10·75@12, and fancy brands at $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $8·50@9 ℔ barrel. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·25 @6·37½.

The price of prime Wheat has advanced 5c. ℔ bushel, and the inquiries for this description is steady, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 3500 bushels good and prime red at $2·47@2·55, 500 bushels common at $2, and 800 bushels No. 2 spring at $2·20. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels Southern at $1·65. Corn is in moderate request. Sales of old yellow at $1·40@1·42; 2000 bushels new do. at $1@1·10; 1000 bushels old Western mixed at $1·25@1·30; and 20,000 bushels new do. on private terms. Oats also quiet, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75c.

No sales were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............34|11 A. M..............40|2 P. M..............44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque J. H. Pearsall, Taylor, Gibraltar for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig C. Heath, Wyman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Mariantico, Claypoole, Mobile, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr C. B. McShane, Quigley, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Dighton, do.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Pawtucket, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Eva Bell, Barrett, Washington, Captain.
Schr Charlotte Shaw, Reeve, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Gloucester, do.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Washington, Captain.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Annie Magee, Ketchum, New Haven, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Allyn's Point, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Charles Heath, Wyman, from New York.
Schr Mail, Merrill, from New York
Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, 5 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Chas. B. McShane, Quigley, from Wilmington.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Newburyport.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from Boston.
Schr M. Roxana, Palmer, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Boston.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, from Salem.
Schr Annie Magee, Ketchum, from Bristol, R. I.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Gloucester.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, from Georgetown, D.C.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Anna Mitchell, Scott, hence at St. John, N.B., 8th inst.

Schr Ann S. Cannon, Shelhorn, hence for Providence at New York yesterday, 7th inst. 12 30 P. M., 6 miles SE. of Little Egg Harbor, was run into by a sidewheel steamer, bound S., carrying away the schooner's stem, bowsprit, with everything attached, and windlass, staving in the bows almost to the water's edge; did not ascertain the steamer's name, as she kept on her course without inquiring what damage had been done, was obliged to anchor; 9th inst., 9 A. M., was taken in tow by steamtug Game Cock and towed to this city; having no windlass by which to get the anchor, was obliged to slip it.

Schr Minnie Griffing, Griffing, hence, at New Haven 7th inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrived, steamship Rising Star, Conner, from Aspinwall.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, from Greytown.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, from Matanzas.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Contracting the Currency—Congress and the Secretary.

From the N. Y. Times.

The House has rendered a decisive verdict against Mr. McCulloch and his policy of contracting the currency. Without debate or delay, and by a vote of 127 to 24, it has sustained the measure of the Ways and Means Committee, suspending the authority by which the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to reduce the volume of currency. Nor does there seem any reason to doubt that the same view will prevail in the Senate, with force enough to render nugatory the anticipated veto.

When Mr. McCulloch wrote, the other day, that "the public mind is too sensitive, business is too unsteady, and the political future is too uncertain, to warrant any financial experiments," he passed the severest censure upon the policy to which Congress is applying a partial check. That policy has been altogether experimental, and its results have been singularly at variance with the "conservative legislation" of which in his recent report he speaks as "now indispensable." The attempt to regulate the gold market by sales of the gold which should have been hoarded as a reserve preparatory to specie payments, has been confessedly a failure, since it has neither diminished the premium nor crushed speculation, while it has weakened the Treasury and postponed resumption. Equally mistaken has been the conversion of currency obligations—the redemption of which formed the proper use of every spare greenback—into gold bonds, entailing an enormous yearly addition to the gold interest, and consequently to the load of taxation. And the immediate effect of contraction has been to augment the uncertainties of business, and to multiply the causes of difficulty and depression. Every step he has taken has been in its nature a "financial experiment," for which justification will be vainly sought in the circumstances that make necessary the intervention of Congress.

That a reduction of the currency must eventually precede a return to specie payments, is as certain as that inflation now exists. By no other process known to monetary science may the evils incident to inflation be removed. The fundamental blunder of the Treasury has been the supposition that overissues of legal-tender paper might be summarily ended, and specie payments as summarily resumed, by the exercise of a discretionary authority vested in the Secretary. The condition of the country was not considered in the calculation. The fact that a reaction from the excitement of the war had set in strongly was overlooked. No notice was taken of the paralysis through which trade and industry must pass before escaping from the effects of the prolonged and excessive strain to which both had been subjected. The necessity of allowing time for the recovery of health by the body politic—for the restoration of vigor to industry and life to trade—was utterly ignored. These errors in the diagnosis of the disease led to the disasters which have characterized its treatment. Principles, in themselves sound, have been so injudiciously applied that instead of mending matters they have made them worse. The country has endured the pains of harsh treatment without any corresponding advantage. Nay, the precautions provided for its protection have been systematically disregarded. The provisions of the law relating to a sinking fund have been violated. Gold bonds, carrying interest equal in currency to more than eight per cent., have been issued in redemption of compound interest notes, instead of the three per cent. certificates which were authorized for this special purpose. The financial difficulties of the country have therefore been aggravated by "financial experiments" which would be sufficiently trying at any time, but which from their unskilful application have produced wide-spread and unnecessary distress.

Mr. McCulloch errs in supposing that "legitimate business has not suffered by the curtailment which has taken place within the last two years." Credit enters more or less into all business, and as the tendency of contraction is to lower prices, it necessarily inflicts loss upon the debtor interest. Some loss is inevitable if we would regain a specie basis. Fortunes will be reduced, and many who esteem themselves rich will find themselves poor. Such being the result of contraction, come when it may, its application should be gradual and judicious. The losses should be distributed over a series of years, partly as a measure of equity between debtors and creditors, partly in order that commerce and production may acquire strength to sustain the certain shock. It is idle to say, then, that "legitimate business has not suffered" from the curtailment which has taken place. Speculation may have suffered most, but "legitimate business" has also experienced trials which have strained to the utmost its power of endurance. Contraction has undoubtedly not been the sole cause of these embarrassments. General depression, here and abroad, contributed somewhat to their intensity, and, perhaps, the uncertainty attaching to finance in consequence of the vast discretionary power wielded by the Secretary, has contributed still more. These considerations, however, vindicate the action now taken by the House. For as trade suffers from causes beyond the control of legislation, it is entitled to ask that legislation shall not multiply and aggravate them. And if the interference of the Treasury is one of these avoidable causes, the House takes a proper step in preventing its recurrence.

Here its action in regard to the currency should for the present terminate. It will blunder even more egregiously than the Secretary if it listen to Mr. Ingersoll's proposition to restore to circulation the amount of currency retired since April, 1866. To do this would be to bring back the days when inflation, being in progress, unsettled values and converted business into gambling. Its renewal now would entail mischief in every branch of trade, and shake one's faith in the redemption of the national obligations. There is no safety, except in remaining as we are, until time and prosperity enable the country to see its way to specie payments. All that is preventible in the evil of Mr. McCulloch's policy ceases with the discretionary power under which he has acted; and the further help which Congress may render must come through retrenchment, reduction of taxes, and the renewed industry which will follow reconstruction. An attempt to create anew prosperity by the reissue of scores of millions of greenbacks would destroy confidence in the financial future, and precipitate a crash which a little genuine statesmanship might easily avert.

The Impeachment Question.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The House has closed the Impeachment question. As we expected, the project has been defeated by a decisive vote—108 to 57. We need scarcely say we are satisfied with the result. We have never felt that good would come from forcing upon the country an issue which could only postpone reconstruction, embarrass the finances, and perhaps impose upon us the responsibility of meeting a revolution. We never considered impeachment as a mere policy. It is too high and solemn. Instead of its being an improper proceeding in itself, we have contended that there is no act more expressly provided in the Constitution, and that a failure to obey this explicit law would be in the highest degree revolutionary. Impeachment is the constitutional safeguard between the people and a dictatorship.

To regard the Presidency as an intact, independent office, responsible only to the moral influence called "the people," and to a political mob called a "convention," is to make our ruler as absolute as the Emperor of China. Some of the President's advisers have not ceased to urge upon him the irresponsibility of his office, while earnest men upon our side contended that the real question was, "Could Congress refuse to impeach the President?" They argued very justly that, if we make the precedent that Presidents may do as they please, then they may legislate when it suits their fancy, and construe the laws when they are in a judicial humor; they may bring into their high office the obstinacy of George III, and the licentiousness of George IV, and public liberty will depend, not upon written law, but upon the nerve of the first demagogue who reaches the White House.

While we admit this, we cannot resist the conviction that to adopt impeachment now would be to bring upon the country greater evils than those we seek to avoid. To the Republican party Mr. Johnson is of more use in the White House than he would be anywhere else. Impeachment would make him a martyr; while, with no more evidence than this enormous volume of testimony, the Senate could never convict him. The country sees in Mr. Johnson an obstinate man who means honestly to deal with a question which he, of all men, is the least fitted to decide. To ask a representative of his class in the South to consider the negro question on a liberal basis, is to ask him to befriend a race which has been a successful rival in labor, although an inferior in the eyes of the law, the church, and society. We have a President to whom a prejudice is a conviction, and in whose mind, for fifty years, a negro has never been more than a skilled mule, and we ask him to confer upon the mule the only right which has kept himself from political degradation. This has been the great difficulty with Mr. Johnson; and when he finds casuists as ready as Mr. Black and Mr. Seward, and sophists as eager to defend his cause as Mr. Cowan and Mr. Doolittle, and politicians like Mr. Raymond and Mr. Weed willing to indorse him, and to promise him the indorsement of the Republican party, we can understand the persistence with which he clings to his unfortunate and pernicious policy. Nor do we place on the shoulders of the President all the blame of the present trouble. He had Republicans enough to go with him—to cheer him on—to applaud his course as liberal and patriotic. He found Republican conventions willing to sustain him, and to sacrifice the negro, provided our office-giving Cæsar with 20,000 palpable offices could be conciliated. These men only left Mr. Johnson when they saw the cloud of popular wrath rising over his head. While he was honestly wrong, they dishonestly followed his lead to serve their turn upon him. We forget that in traversing his record we traverse a record that many of our own friends would not care to face. Long since, when these men were sustaining the President, we remonstrated with them and denounced his policy. When they swiftly changed, and demanded impeachment, we resisted it as a concession to popular passion. We held that impeachment was a judicial task, and not political, and that, unless the nation's existence demanded it, there was too much to be lost by entering upon a harassing and purposeless investigation. We felt this especially as success was doubtful, and failure would only restore the Rebels to power.

By impeachment now we cannot atone for our own errors in 1865, nor undo the mischief the President has done. Impeachment would not be a punishment, for in the tardy process of law, with Mr. Garret Davis—a talking Judge—and every Democratic Senator privileged to debate for a month, the trial would continue until the end of the President's term. General Butler's theory that he might be superseded was too dangerous to be accepted. To have made the precedent that a majority of the House could suspend the Executive for an unlimited period would be to place the whole Government at the mercy of a majority, and majorities have passions and prejudices, and do heedless things. We do not know what temper the next House will exhibit. It is possible the Democrats may be in power, and under the law as General Butler construes it, they could speedily remove President Chase or President Grant. We have taken from the President all power of harm. We have placed reconstruction beyond his reach. We have given the negro the ballot, and it will require peace and careful legislation to confirm him in his new responsibility. We cannot afford to waste that time in impeachment ceremonies. We shall have burdens enough to carry in the next campaign, without making Mr. Johnson a martyr and carrying him also. As it is, the Democratic leaders have formally warned him that he cannot enter their party. They accept his aid and his offices to make war upon us, but they insolently say that when he has given them this aid they have no further use for him. Impeachment, without better reasons than any we have seen, would only throw Mr. Johnson into the hands of a powerful party, and compel that party to make him its leader.

We say "impeachment without better reasons." The President has done much for which we have severely censured him. He has appointed Rebels to office. He has sought to usurp the legislative power by attempting to reconstruct the South without appealing to Congress. He has degraded amnesty into a political influence, at the expense of the gracious mercy that rests in his office. He may be even charged with attempting to make a treaty of peace with public enemies without the consent of the Senate, which has a direct advisory and concurring power in all treaties of peace. But he did this two years ago, and was sustained by Republican Conventions, against our earnest protest. Since then, however, he has removed Republicans from office, and done many rash and painful things. This only proves that a Republican candidate became an anti-Republican President. That would be good ground for impeachment before a Republican Convention, but not before a National Congress. Our business is to continue the intrepid legislation of last session—to support the President when he is right, and assail him when wrong—to force upon him a clear, well-defined, and resolute policy. We have done this in reconstruction; we have done it in our well-intended but imperfectly digested Tenure of Office bill. We must remember the lessons of our Baltimore Convention experience, and be sure we have for our next candidates representative men. Mr. Johnson was nominated by the "hurrah-boy," melo-dramatic, blood-and-thunder feeling of noisy loyalty—just as we are requested now to nominate negative and uncertain men by the roll of the drum. We protested against the "hurrah" business in 1864—just as we protest against the drum-tap business now. We can best avoid impeachment scandals by electing men whose records cannot be impeached.

One point more. We trust the country will not fail to note that Congress has acted in this matter with patience—with wisdom—with serene dignity—without passion. A few individual members may have said intemperate things, but the action of Congress has not been intemperate. Impeachment has been put to rest. The national grand inquest finds no bill of indictment against Andrew Johnson. Now let us proceed to retrenchment, financial reform, and the final reconstruction of the States.

Signs and Wonders in the Heavens Above and in the Earth Beneath.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the beginning of October we have had to chronicle a succession of hurricanes and earthquakes that did immense damage in the West Indies and on the Gulf Coast. First we had to record the tornado at Galveston, Brownsville, and Matamoras on October 3; next came the destructive gales at Martinique and St. Vincent Islands on October 7, followed by the still more disastrous hurricane that tore all before it in St. Thomas on October 29, and in Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and at Cape Haytien on the following day. All the steamers plying in the Gulf of Mexico reported tempestuous weather in the beginning of the first and second weeks of October and November, and the United States steamer Wilderness, with ex-Minister Romero on board, had a rough experience of the gale at the beginning of November.

Succeeding each of these hurricanes were shocks of earthquake, following the same course traversed by the tornadoes, and corresponding in violence to the preceding gale. The most violent of these convulsions were felt at St Bartholomew, St. Martin, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and Saba Islands, at Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, and St. Domingo city, on the afternoon and night of November 18 and 19. The observations made at Mayaguez establish the fact that the course of this tremendous earthquake was from east to west. At that place water spouted out of the earth, while the earthquake caused such an upheaving in the Virgin Islands that some of the smaller ones are reported now as totally destroyed.

The island of St. Croix, where it was most violent, is sixty-five miles east southeast from Porto Rico, and is the largest and southernmost of the Virgin group. With St. Thomas and St. John it forms the Danish possessions in the West Indies. It is twenty miles long by five miles wide, and has a population of 25,600 inhabitants. Its surface is level, and earthquakes are frequent. St. Bartholomew is about one hundred and twenty-five miles to the eastward of St. Croix. Its area is thirty-five square miles, and its population 18,000. Its conformation is similar to St. Croix, but the inhabitants have to rely upon rain for their supply of fresh water. It has a fine harbor—the Carénage—on the west side, and is the only Swedish possession in America. St. Martin is about one hundred miles northeast of St. Croix, and has an area of about thirty square miles, with a population of 8000 inhabitants. The surface of the island is hilly and not fertile. About two-thirds—the northern—of this island belongs to the French, the balance to the Dutch.

We do not pretend to have the gift of prophecy, nor have we any desire to alarm people of weak nerves; but, in view of the facts above stated, it is our duty to call attention to the shaky condition of our globe at the present time. Almost every day for some time past we have published startling accounts of terrible earthquakes, or volcanic eruptions from old craters and from new clefts in the crust of the globe; of the sinking down of islands beneath the ocean; of the rising of the sea fifty feet above its ordinary level; of tornadoes such as have hardly been known since the Flood; of showers of meteors, and of a general disturbance in the heavens above and in the earth beneath. What all these things portend we do not pretend to say, but they are ominous. The first question that arises is, Has the world become so wicked that the vials of wrath spoken of in the Apocalypse are now being poured down upon it? And here we think the writers on prophecy, the expounders of Daniel and of St. John the Evangelist, are at fault and behind the times. Where, too, are the Millerites and those wonderful modern Spiritualists, who can see through a millstone easier than ordinary mortals can through glass? People who have a clear view of what is passing in the seventh heaven and all other heavens by merely closing their eyes and calling the disembodied spirits to their aid, ought to be able to throw light on the subject.

The prophets and revealers of prophecy and the penetrating mediums being unable to satisfy us, we must ask what are men of science doing to explain the startling phenomenon? They, too, seem to be ignorant. But our scientific men, as far as we have heard, appear not to have any knowledge of the matter. M. Dellisier, a French savant, it seems actually predicted the earthquake and hurricane at St. Thomas and other parts of the West Indies. He even gave the date, the 12th of November, and it was on the night of the 11th that the convulsions of nature commenced, or were preceded by a "terrible display of electrical light." From that time to the 19th, Jamaica, St. Thomas and a large portion of the West Indies were in a fearfully convulsed state. M. Dellisier, it is said, made his calculations from astronomical observations and from the influence of planets on the surface of the earth. It is reported he is preparing a work on the subject to be read to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. This work will be looked for with great interest, and when we get it the religious and spiritual prophets may be helped out of their dilemma. We may then know whether the spheres of the universe are going to jostle against each other and bring the world to an end. But where is philosopher Loomis and all our other savans just now? The earthquakes and hurricanes have bewildered them as much as the meteors did. It is evident that if we must have information about such phenomena, so as to be able to "sleep o' nights" without fear of the earth being smashed up, we shall have to find more watchful and abler astronomers at home.

Under this state of things it devolves upon us to allay the fears of quiet, respectable people; but at the same time we have no wish to lessen the apprehensions of the wicked and conscience-stricken. Geologists tell us that before the crust of the earth was well formed there were continual fiery storms of the most terrible nature, such as, in fact, we can form no idea of, and that for a long period, while the crust was cooling and forming, the most tremendous convulsions recurred frequently, creating the vast chains of mountains and the depths of the sea. It was not till after the surface was cooled and became solid and something like the present atmosphere was formed, that anything could live upon the earth. All this anterior period, or succession of periods, were what is meant probably by the six days of Creation mentioned in the Scriptures. Many animals existed before man was able to live on the earth, and, therefore, as the Mosaic account properly says, man was created last.

The earliest account we have of any great convulsion of nature since the creation of man was the deluge in the time of Noah, when "the fountains of the great deep were broken up." This was probably only the Asiatic deluge; for though it is said in Scripture the whole world was covered with water, we know that the Old Testament writers speak generally of Asia as all the world. There have been, no doubt, other deluges in other parts of the globe, for geologists inform us so. After Noah's deluge followed the destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. This, most likely, was an earthquake with great volcanic action; for it "rained fire and brimstone," and these cities sunk far below the level of the sea. The water of the lake which now covers the spot, and the whole region around about, indicate there was fearful volcanic action.

In profane history, among the earliest accounts of remarkable convulsions of the globe, is that which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii in the year A. D. 63. Sixteen years after these cities were buried in the ashes from Vesuvius. Some countries are frequently visited by earthquakes. Calabria, the southern extremity of Italy, and the neighboring island of Sicily, are examples. From February, 1783, to the end of 1786, less than four years, this country was in a continual disturbed state, when nearly a thousand shocks were felt, and most of them of great violence. Ancient Antioch, in Syria, was visited several times by earthquakes, and in A. D. 526 the most disastrous one occurred of which there is any record. Gibbon states that 250,000 people perished at that time. In more modern times that of Lisbon in 1755, of Java in 1772, and in Chili in 1822, are the most noted. In six minutes sixty thousand persons perished at Lisbon. Humboldt estimated that the extent of the earth's surface shaken by that earthquake was equal to four times the area of Europe. At the Java earthquake one of the loftiest volcanoes, with an area fifteen miles long and six broad, sunk down and carried forty villages with it. We might enumerate many other such remarkable disturbances of the earth's surface, but these are sufficient to show that its crust is constantly subject to unknown forces, both within and without. It is now generally believed by geologists that the solid part of the earth is only about as thick to the whole mass as the rind of an orange is to the pulp, and that the interior is liquid fire. We need not be surprised, then, at the terrible convulsions and eruptions which have occurred lately, and which we have referred to as occurring in former times.

We do not know what effect the outside pressure of planets or masses of meteors may have in producing earthquakes, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions, but doubtless they have an influence. We know, however, that the gases with which petroleum and other substances are intimately associated are connected with these phenomena. The Caribbean coast of Venezuela is known to be highly volcanic, and is frequently subject to earthquakes. Near this, in Trinidad, is the famous lake of bitumen or petroleum. At one spot along the Gulf of Cariaco, Mr. Humboldt found a petroleum spring bubbling through the water of the sea. The atmosphere was filled with the peculiar smell for a great distance around, and after finding the place from which it came, he waded in the salt water to examine the phenomenon. Perhaps it may be some comfort to our people that a great deal of this material and its gases have been set free lately by the vast number of petroleum wells sunk in the United States. We recommend all with surplus cash to employ it in letting out the petroleum and other gases in the bowels of the earth, and thus save us perhaps from earthquakes and such like terrible catastrophes. Above all, we call upon the people and politicians to cease from wickedness and sectional strife, for when "the times are out of joint" we may expect the forces of nature to war against us.

Marriage Between White and Black Citizens.

From the N. Y. World.

The Civil Rights bill passed by Congress April 9, 1866, declares that all persons born in the United States, except Indians not taxed, are citizens of the United States, unless convicted of crime, and have co-equal right, in every State of the United States, to make and enforce contracts. The same law also ordains that whoever, under color of any statute (which includes no State officer acting under a State statute), shall subject any colored man to any different punishment, pain, or penalty, from that prescribed for white men, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished by fine or imprisonment. The purpose of the law is to make political equality between black and white men, and its effect is to make Indians inferior to both.

A committee of the Alabama Constitutional Convention reported an ordinance making it obligatory on the Legislature of that State to prohibit, under severe penalties, and make void in that State all marriages between white and black persons. When the report came up for consideration in the Convention the radicals strongly resisted it, and a black delegate said it was "contrary to the Civil Rights bill" to which we have just referred. The report was thereupon laid over for a day.

Marriage, according to the general principles of American jurisprudence, while it may be said to proceed from a civil contract between one man and one woman of the needful civil and physical capacity, is yet something more than a contract, for it is a civil *status* permitted by the sovereign will of the State, and only to be abrogated by that will, whenever the public good, or justice to both or either of the parties, will be thereby subserved. The obligation of marriage is created by the public law, subject to the public will, and not to that of the parties. The State has therefore the right to say who shall marry, and what circumstances or events shall constitute a legal marriage. Want of mental capacity; of proper age; inexpedient relations of affinity or consanguinity; physical impotence and incapacity from social causes, have always been considered among the causes justifying the State in prohibiting marriage. So, too, in the olden time, as for example in Massachusetts, until the year 1843, when the statute was repealed, certain Northern States prohibited marriage of white persons with Indians, negroes, or mulattoes. But this was long before the adoption by Congress of the notions of the equality of the white and black races, which underlie the Civil Rights bill of April, 1866.

To be sure, this last named legislation only proposes to give a negro the same right to enter into and perform a contract of marriage which a white man has. The central idea, however, of the act of April, 1866, and of the political party that placed it upon the statute book, is that a negro, having the same moral, intellectual, and physical qualities as a white man, is, in every respect, and certainly before the law, the equal of the latter.

It is upon such notions that universal or manhood suffrage is vindicated. It is evident, therefore, that those who reported the ordinance in the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, to which we refer, must have had in view an element in the relative conditions of white and black citizens which ought to prohibit intermarriages between the two. It is evident, also, that the radical white Republicans, agreeing with the colored delegates in the convention, do not recognize any such element. It becomes material, therefore, to inquire what this *element* is, how far it extends, and whether it does not reach beyond the marriage relation, and extend to political affairs and duties.

There is another feature of this subject which it may be interesting to consider. It is an admitted principle of American law that a marriage valid by the law of the State in which it is celebrated, though it would be invalid if entered into under the same formalities in the place of the domicile of the parties, is good everywhere. A white man and a negro woman, citizens and residents of Alabama, can, therefore, so far as difference of color is concerned, contract and solemnize a valid marriage in Massachusetts, if they conform to all the provisions of the statutes of that Commonwealth, and when they return to Alabama their children of the hybrid race will be legitimate and entitled to inherit in such capacity.

This question of intermarriage of Africans with persons of the white European races is most interesting, and becoming every day, by reason of Republican legislation, of fearful practical importance. The fundamental idea of the Republican party, in its treatment of the Southern States, is the co-equality of the white and black races. Ought such co-equals to be permitted to intermarry? We shall be glad to hear from the *Tribune* on the moral, social, ethnelogical, political, legal, and practical relations of this subject! Major-General Pope desires instant information from a head-centre of his party!

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,

CHROMOS, AND

ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1·00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.

E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer,

12 9 1m No. 7 UNION Street, Boston, Mass.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation o

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,

FUR BEAVERS,

ASTRACHANS,

VELVETEENS,

CHINCHILLAS,

TUFTED BEAVERS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 15¼

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15¼

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at

MR L. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,

11 20 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 78 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reported the following census for the house for the week ending Saturday, December 7, 1867:—Number of persons in the house, 3281; same time last year, 3133; increase, 148; admitted within the last two weeks, 252; births, 4; deaths, 32; discharged, 97; eloped, 33; indentured, 3; number of persons granted lodgings during the same period, 276; meals, 697; total number of males in the House, 1560; females, 1721.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $866·66.

The Steward reported the House receipts at $29·23. Total males and females in insane department, less assistants, 617.

The Board of Visitors presented their monthly report, from which it appeared that there had been expended for incidentals, $26·25; shoes, $177·10; medicines, $285·03; groceries, $1983·75; coal, $3229·96; wood, $599·85.

Whole number receiving outdoor relief:—Americans, 1386; foreigners, 1866; children, 4011. Total, 7263.

A communication was received from Councils in relation to a school for feeble-minded children. Referred.

The Board then went into an election for an apothecary for the Seventh Poor District, resulting in the choice of Dr. Hershey.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

SAD DROWNING CASE—THREE LIVES LOST.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a sad accident occurred at Thirteenth and Diamond streets. A pond in the neighborhood had a thin coating of ice, and a number of young men and boys ventured on it for the purpose of skating and sliding. While thus engaged, the ice gave way, and William Arthur, aged thirteen, Robert Arthur, aged fifteen, and William Peeler, aged sixteen, were thrown into the water at a point where the depth was sufficient to drown them. Every effort was made to save the lads, but without avail. The bodies were recovered in about an hour. The two Arthurs (brothers) being known, were at once removed to the residence of the father, Mr. Samuel Arthur, No. 1932 Camac street. Peeler was not recognized for several hours, and in the meanwhile was kept at the Station House, Tenth and Thompson. After the recognition the body was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 956 North Sixth street. The occurrence occasioned considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and rumors were prevalent of a greater loss of life than that given above, but a thorough search failed to bring to light any other bodies, and those who witnessed the accident assert that all of those who fell in were recovered, and were included in the three whose names were given.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The statement below exhibits the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that have arrived at this port during each month in 1867, as compared with the same period in 1866:—

	1867.		1866.	
Months.	*For.*	*Coast.*	*For.*	*Coast.*
January	6	58	22	380
February	45	460	54	525
March	47	689	55	2,335
April	156	1,842	93	3,572
May	112	2,165	116	31,852
June	86	3,641	93	3,962
July	88	3,881	74	4,062
August	50	3,584	72	3,550
September	54	4,750	46	4,329
October	49	5,314	47	3,771
November	42	4,339	36	3,941
	735	30,223	708	34,279

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following named Aldermen have paid to the City Treasurer the fines and penalties received by them in November:—Andrew Morrow, $41; Charles E. Pancoast, $68; O. L. Ramsdell, $46; William R. Heins, $70; Joseph C. Tittermary, $52; Lewis Godbou, $48; Thomas T. Holme, $30; William S. Toland, $51·50; A. H. Shoemaker, $32—making a total of $438·50.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AT GERMANTOWN TO-NIGHT.—Miss Caroline McCaffrey's Concert at Town Hall, Germantown, to-night, promises to be a very gratifying success, enough tickets having been already sold to fill the hall, and a number of persons from this city having expressed a desire to be present. The people of Germantown rarely have such a fine opportunity of enjoying a first-class musical entertainment as is afforded them this evening, and they will undoubtedly improve the occasion. Tickets may be had at the door. To secure seats early attendance will be necessary.

THE DE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE open in *Il Trovatore* next Monday at the Academy of Music. The sale of season tickets begins at the Academy to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, and the sale of seats and tickets commences on Thursday at Trumpler's. Only six operas can be performed by this favorite troupe, and those who design being present should secure season tickets at once.

MRS. LANDER appears in *Mary Stuart* this evening at the Academy for the last time. On Friday evening Mrs. Lander takes her farewell benefit, when she will assume the *role* of "Lady Macbeth."

AT THE CHESNUT Mad'lle Marie Zoe repeats *Masaniello* to-night, with the support of the excellent stock company. This is Zoe's last week.

JANAUSCHEK is playing a very successful engagement in Baltimore this week. Next Monday she opens at the Chesnut in *Medea*. Tickets and seats may be obtained at Wittig's music store, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

MR. BROUGHAM'S great satire on modern life—its follies and crimes—called *The Lottery of Life*, is still filling the Walnut Street Theatre every night.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS assumes the *role* of "Evelyn" to-night in Bulwer's play of *Money*, supported by all of the company favorites.

Political Straws.

The impending nomination of General Grant by the people of the country has roused the opposition to the importance of placing a military candidate in the field—"a man identified with the war." Accordingly a consultation was recently held at Washington, and General Winfield S. Hancock agreed upon as the suitable man. General Sherman is not available. There is some doubt in regard to the selection for Vice-President. In the event of the nomination of Mayor Hoffman, it is suggested to run John B. Haskin for Governor of New York, and Samuel J. Tilden for United States Senator.

The Republicans of New England generally declare in favor of General Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice-President. General Howard has also been suggested for the second place on the ticket. In this State both Governors Fenton and Morgan are proposed; the latter in this city, and the former by leading papers of the country—as the Troy *Times*, Albany *Evening Journal*, Albany *Express*, Syracuse *Standard*, Rochester *Express*, Rochester *Democrat*, Elmira *Advertiser*, etc. Little New Jersey has also a man, Governor Marcus L. Ward. In this State is a perfect legion; Secretary Stanton has been named in Philadelphia, Governors Curtin and Geary, Speaker Grow, Senator Cameron, and Judge Reid. It is probable that John Hickman will be chosen Speaker of the lower house of Legislature in January, and in that event he may also be found in the lists. He was supported for the nomination at the Chicago Convention in 1860, and received a strong vote.

These are all projects of politicians, and only worthy of recording as such. The people will soon determine the question for themselves.

—Adams, a hackman, is the most popular man in Norfolk. He declined to let General Butler ride in his hack.

—The last descendant of Robespierre died recently at Vienna in great poverty. He was proud of his descent.

Another Small Power Arming.

Little Switzerland is following the example of little Belgium. A commission of staff officers is hard at work on a scheme for increasing the efficiency of the army, and another commission has been charged with the duty of selecting the sites of new fortifications to be erected on the frontier. It is understood that the defences of Basle and Olten will be materially strengthened; that *tetes-du-pont* will be built on the Limmat, the Reuss, and the Saane; and that a large intrenched camp will be formed at Berne. The execution of these plans involves a ruinous expenditure of public money. An "armed peace" is not "fun" to the great powers, but it is death to the little ones.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·14	MOON RISES	5·48
SUN SETS	4·33	HIGH WATER	0·19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 26
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 3
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 12
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 14
Nestorian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 14
Cella	New York	London	Dec. 14
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 12
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 14
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 14
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Thomas, Rogers, Cardenas, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Deropea, Nelson, Bremen, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr T. E. French, Ward, Norfolk, do.
Schr Bee, Hern, Georgetown, do.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Petersburg, do.
Schr Watanga, Munro, Norfolk, John C. Scott & Sons.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colbourn, 5 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday afternoon.
Brig Bride, Blauvelt, hence, at Messina 9th ult., via Barcelona.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, hence, at Messina 9th ult., via Marseilles.
Schr J. A. Parsons, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Ellen, Carroll, hence for Bath, at Edgartown 5th inst.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, hence, at Richmond 7th instant.
Schr Rappahannock, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst.
Schr Stephen Morris, hence, below Boston 7th inst.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, from Rockland for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 5th inst.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schr C. Stetson, Somers, hence for Braintree, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr J. Alderdice, Jackaway, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.
Schrs J. H. Seguine, French; Lydia A. Hewlett, Cochran; and Woodward, hence, at Washington, D.C., 7th inst.
Schr S. L. Hickman, ——, hence for Boston, at New London 6th inst.
Schrs J. H. Allen, Case, and American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Pawtucket 6th inst.
Schrs H. A. Weeks, Hickman, and Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at Providence 5th inst.
Schrs Willow Harp, Davis, for New Haven; E. W. Perry, Frisby, for Boston; J. J. Worthington, Perry, for Dighton; Clara, Risley, for New London; and E. Littlefield, for Pawtucket, all from Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The wreck of the steamship Scotland on the Outer Middle, below New York, is a very dangerous obstruction to vessels passing up the beach and nearing Sandy Hook, particularly in the night time.

U. S. revenue cutter Crawford, stationed at Newport, R. I., will cruise off the coast, between Martha's Vineyard and New London, during the winter and early spring months, with all the appliances requisite to assist distressed vessels.

FRANCE—NORTH COAST.—*Light at the Entrance of Trieux River.*—Official information has been received at this office that, from the 15th day of October, 1867, the following lights would be established at the entrance of the Trieux river, as a guide or leading mark in:—

Flashing Light on La Croix Rock.—A flashing white light, showing an eclipse and a flash of four seconds each alternately, elevated forty five feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles. It is visible through an arc of 24 degrees, or 12 degrees on each side of the centre of the channel.

The tower is fifty-two feet high, and is built on the rock of the La Croix, on the east side of the entrance of the channel, in front of the three isles, and the position is in latitude 48 deg. 50¾ min. N., long. 3 deg. 5½ min. west of Greenwich.

Flashing Light on the Bodic.—This light is of the same description as that on the La Croix, elevated 176 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twelve miles. It is visible through an arc of 18 degrees, or 9 degrees on each side of the centre of the channel.

The tower is fifty-eight feet high, and is placed on the heights of Bodic, and is rather more than two miles S.W. from the La Croix. The position, as given, is in latitude 48 deg. 48¾ min. N., 3 deg. 5½ min. west of Greenwich.

Directions.—In entering the Trieux bring the two lights in one, and when the Bodic is hidden by the La Croix Tower, to an eye eight feet above the level of the sea, open out the Bodic to the West and pass the La Croix on that side.

It is intended to place two red lights on the left side of the river, as a guide from the La Croix to the interior anchorage. The West coast of the channel is now marked by a bell buoy on the Plateau des Sirlots and by five stone towers painted red.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 8 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, T. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 99

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
1 8] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the property known as the GULF MILLS, and 33 acres of Land, situated in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county, 4 miles from Norristown, one and a half miles from Conshohocken, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

The Mill is adapted to merchants or country work, and contains two pairs of French burs, with all the necessary machinery, bolts, etc.; propelled by the Gulf creek, on an over-shot water wheel, with about twenty-seven feet head and fall. The improvements, besides the mill, consist of a large stone mansion house, containing twelve rooms, and a large hall, two stories high; two stone tenant houses, stone barn, smoke house, spring-house, and other necessary outbuildings. This property has the advantage of a large country custom, being contiguous to iron works and factories, and is delightfully situated in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in the State, convenient to churches, schools, etc. Is well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists.

Also, will be sold a House and Lot of about three acres, with carriage house adjoining. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale by
12 3 5 7 10] A. L. CORSON, Agent.
Persons desirous of viewing the property will be shown by applying to John Alman, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of the year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS,
12 7 6t* No. 36 South SEVENTH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED, BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, a First-class SALESMAN. To an active, energetic man, who can control an extensive trade, a liberal salary will be given.
Address in confidence, with real name,
E. R. T.,
12 4 6t* At this Office.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.
Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to J. MULFORD, CHESNUT HILL. 12 7 3t*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

CARPETINGS.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.
Just Opened, a Full Assortment of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.
J. T. DELACROIX,
NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

BLANK BOOKS.

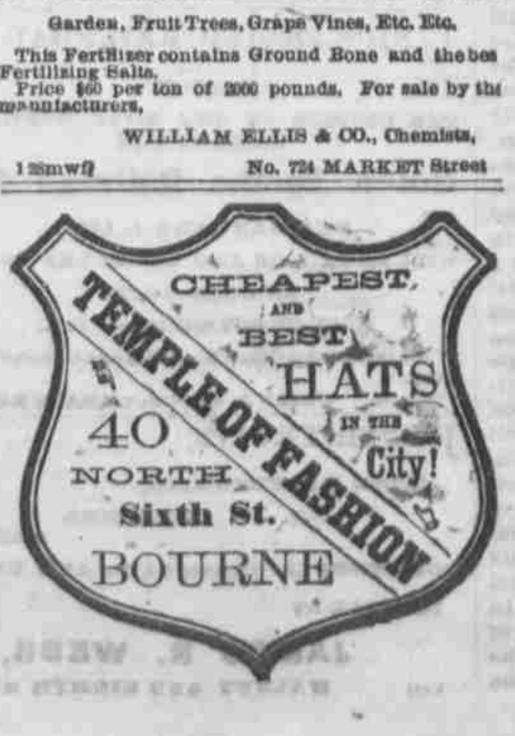
HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.
A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwf4m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street



PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 12, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged, and unserviceable clothing, etc., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.	3600 Sibley tent stoves.
18,000 blankets.	800 jackets.
10,000 yards lace.	1000 Zouave jackets.
4,500 pairs bootees.	1300 cavalry do.
300 pairs boots.	5000 V. R. C. do.
2,500 trowsers, foot.	1450 great coats.
1,700 trowsers, m'ted.	850 infantry do.
2,300 bedsacks.	700 artillery do.
850 assorted tents.	370 vests.
850 shelter tents.	Bugles, trumpets, etc. etc.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
12 4 6t Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. A.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED
Harding's Patent Chain-Back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,
11 21 thstu8t Below Fourth, South Side.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph
BIBLES,
Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20..........TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 2§

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
830 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DE LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the opening of the fall season of Italian Opera, limited to five nights and one Matinee, on
MONDAY EVENING, December 16,
by the famous LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI GRAND OPERA COMPANY, comprising the following eminent artistes:—
The great lyric Prima Donna,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
whose career in Grand Opera has imparted a lustre to the stage throughout both Europe and America.
The brilliant American Contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
the most gifted and accomplished American Prima Donna who has yet appeared, and
The talented young Prima Donna Soprano,
MISS ISABELLA McCULLOCH,
The universally admired Tenor,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
The renowned Tenor Robusto,
SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI,
The famous Baritone,
SIGNOR ORLANDINI,
The distinguished young Baritone,
SIGNOR RANDOLFI,
And the favorite Bassi and Buffo,
SIGNORI SUSINI, COLLETI, and SARTI.
The Chorus and Orchestra has been carefully selected from the very best talent.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor NICOLAO
MONDAY Evening, December 16, GRAND OPENING NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY Evening Dec. 17.—NORMA. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—LA FAVORITA. THURSDAY, Dec. 19—DON GIOVANNI. FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—ERNANI.
SATURDAY, Dec. 21.—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents. Private Boxes, $15.
The sale of seats for the SEASON ONLY will commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music only.
The sale of seats for either night or Matinee will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 12 4 7 9 10 11

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. B. PUGH..........Lessee and Manager
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of the brilliant and successful engagement of
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport),
who will appear on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 9 and 10, as
MARY STUART,
in an adaptation from a translation of Schiller, by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, received on its first representation with rapturous delight.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
MEDEA (by request).
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
ELIZABETH (last time).
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
MRS. LANDER.
LADY MACBETH (by invitation).
SATURDAY, Dec. 14,
MARY STUART MATINEE,
AND
LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE
LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY.
ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1. (No extra charge for reserved seats.) Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents, Proscenium Boxes, $10. Box Sheet open at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at the Academy, where seats may be secured for any evening during the week. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
THE CUBAN SYLPH.
To commence with the beautiful drama, in four acts, entitled
MASANIELLO.
Fenella..........M'lle MARIE ZOE
To conclude with a farce by B. E. Woolf, entitled
THAT NOSE.
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
Lessees..........WM. E. SINN & CO.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA OF
M'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK
(The Greatest Living Tragedienne),
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Dec. 16,
with Grillparzer's great tragedy, in four acts,
MEDEA.
TUESDAY, Dec. 17......ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18..........DEBORAH
THURSDAY, Dec. 19..........EGMONT
FRIDAY, Dec. 20..........EMILIA GALLOTTI
SATURDAY, Dec. 21..........MARIEANNE
Tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, $15.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SIX NIGHTS will be received from MONDAY, Dec. 9, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street.
The sale of tickets for either of the single performances will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M., at Wittig's Music Store.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock. 127

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), Dec. 10,
only night of Bulwer's great play of
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn..........EDWIN ADAMS
Sir John Vesey..........Mr. F. Mackay
Sir Frederick Blount..........Mr. L. James
Graves..........Mr. B. Craig
Clara Douglass..........Miss E. Price
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
CHRISTMAS WEEK, REVIVAL OF "OURS."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
THIS EVENING,
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will appear in his great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the present time, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
(A Scampish character on "The Chances").
Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr. FRANK BROWER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.—GRAND VOCAL CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 10, 1867.—MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY has the pleasure of announcing that she will be assisted by the following talent:—Mme. Henriette Behrens, Soprano; Miss Helen McCaffrey, Soprano; Mr. Theo. Habelmann, Tenor; Mr Ph. Carlin, Baritone; Mr. S. Behrens, Pianist. Tickets can be procured at Mr. Jos. Bolton's Drug Store, and at the stores of Mrs. Harkinson, Mr. J. Parker, Mr John Harkinson, and Mr. Chas. L. Eberle, Main and Mill streets; also at the Door. Admission, One Dollar. 12 5 5t

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EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
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Piano Solo—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS.
Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1867.

"Peonage Has Been Abolished."

"HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Mexican dates to the 27th ult. have been received. Peonage has been abolished." So runs a despatch by the Cuban cable received yesterday, and brief as it is, it contains an augury of the stability of the Mexican Government far more favorable than would the news of the greatest victory which the republic could have achieved. It is indeed true that the world moves. One land after another strikes the fetters from the slave, and one by one they acknowledge the rights of men as men. Russia, so long afflicted with serfdom, declares all her serfs free. The United States, amid the din of war, abolishes human slavery, and excludes the mention of a slave from her laws. And now Mexico places the peon on a level with his fellow-man, and declares this variety of slavery at an end. It is curious to mark the distinctions between the "sum of all villainies" as it exists in various portions of the globe—to see how in one country its features are derived from the ancient villeinage, in another from the old Roman system, while in the third the purest and most unmitigated atrocity is allowed which has no precedent in history.

The system of serfdom, as it existed in Russia, can be traced, in its striking resemblance to all its features, to the old Saxon institution of villeinage. Or it may be more proper for us to say that the serf and villein were contemporaries, and that the one has continued until now, while the other has long since given place to the more enlightened freeman of Anglo-Saxon liberty. In both of these cases, we notice that the serf or villein was attached, in the bonds of slavery, to rather the estate of his master than to his person; or, to put it differently, he was a kind of family relic, and not an article of merchandise. Neither serfdom nor villeinage contemplated the involuntary sale of the inferior. The master had his estate entailed, and the villein went with the estate. We do not find on record any account of the public sale or transfer of these unfortunate people—that disgrace was reserved for our enlightened age and free country. The difference, however, between the two systems in England and Russia must have existed, or else the constitution of the temperament of the two superior nations must have been very great. In the former the villien gradually rises from his degradation and inferiority, so that, when finally the statute transferring all tenures into free socage was passed, Lord Bacon mentions the fact that there were not twenty villeins in the kingdom, and these few were held by religious houses. So that, under the milder sway of that system, the inferior managed, by his own aid, to elevate himself, and virtually abolish the institution without any legal enactment. This may be due to the Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, or to some superiority of the system over that of Russia. In the last-named country, for over two centuries after the abolition in England of villeinage, the serf continued in his ancient bondage; and when the decree of the Czar made him a free man, he seems to have advanced no further in his progress towards improvement than he was when he and his contemporary villeins did service to their respective masters five hundred years ago. The difference between the liberty-loving Saxon spirit and the sluggish Slavonic inertness could not be more clearly marked than is done by the conditions of these twin institutions.

The variety of slavery with which Mexico has been afflicted is peonage, and bears a curious resemblance to the ancient Roman system. There can be few things more curious than to note the resemblance existing between oppression in different ages and different lands. In the ancient days of Rome, the wealthy secured the bondage of the poor by the surrender of the person of the debtor into slavery until the obligation was discharged, and this surrender reached to his children. During the continuance of the debtor in this state of subjection, he was incapable of acquiring property, was attendant on the person of his master, and was capable of resale by his virtual owner. In all essential particulars he was as great a slave as though he were a Russian serf. As time went on his children were born into the same condition as himself, and thus a system of slavery gradually sprung up in the Roman empire which partook of the barbarity of the Russian and Saxon. To be sure, the rights of the client were greater than those of the villein, but the system remained a crying wrong against the rights of man. The overthrow of the empire and the rude equality of the German conquerors overturned the system, and relieved those who were thus oppressed on no other ground than the poverty of their ancestors. Mexican peonage is, in fact, nothing but the Roman system—a peon is a poor client. It was founded originally in debt. As the debt could not be paid, as the peon could acquire no property, the evil spread. Children, however, did not inherit the servitude of their parents, yet gradually the whole land was overrun with the curse. The treatment which the peon met with was much more barbarous than that of the Roman client; they had few rights which were respected, and as they were, most of them, attached to corporations, all hope of freedom from the kindness of their masters was removed. By a sweeping edict, we are now told that peonage is universally abolished; that this variety of slavery is made a thing of the past, and we can but repeat our remark, that the republic, by that act, has laid for itself a stronger foundation than it could have secured by a score of martial victories. We are heartily glad that our sister republic has thus proved herself worthy of her freedom.

While each of these systems has a parallel among the ancients, there seems to be none within reach which acts as a precedent for the unadulterated tyranny of our American slavery. It was absolute, it made men merchandise, it was hereditary. It combined in one gigantic evil all the wrongs of all its predecessors, and that, too, without any of their ameliorations. But while it was reserved for us to make this essence of wrong, it was also reserved for us to be the first to abolish it. There can be no doubt but that the actions of Russia and Mexico were the results of the decision of the United States. It was we who set the reform in motion, and while our crime may have been great, our expiation was as severe. Serfdom, slavery, peonage are now no more, and the age when man shall be universally recognized as man seems almost to be reached. With the action of Brazil will come freedom to all where Christianity reaches, and all can claim to share our modern civilization.

The Union League and General Grant.

LAST evening the Union League of this city held their annual meeting for the election of officers and the general review of the situation, political and otherwise. The annual report of the Board of Directors closes with a eulogy of General Grant, "the champion of our faith in the embattled field—the administrator of our policy, whether at the head of our army or in an unfriendly and suspicious Cabinet—the sagacious citizen who is too discreet to waste time in superfluous words, or to woo popularity with idle protestations—the conqueror in a hundred battle-fields, the proportions of which stagger the belief of foreign military critics—the illustrious chief whose whole grand history has been one undoubted record of his fidelity to our cause, and of his willingness to suffer or to die for it." These are words of lofty praise, and few there are who will doubt their truthfulness and justice, although there may be many who will, nevertheless, prefer another standard-bearer for our party.

At the conclusion of the report, Charles Gibbons, Esq., made a formal motion that General U. S. Grant be declared the choice of the League for next President of the United States. There was some demurring to this, and, when the vote was taken, dissenting voices were heard. Yet it was plainly evident that the preferences of a vast majority of the members favored the movement, and the nomination of the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox may be said to have been almost by acclamation. This is undoubtedly the strongest endorsement that General Grant has received as yet in any part of the country. The Union League of Philadelphia, for sterling patriotism and wide-spread influence, stands without a rival among the similar organizations throughout the land, and when its almost undivided voice is proclaimed to be in favor of General Grant for President, the friends of that great soldier have good cause for rejoicing. Yet the time for placing the Republican candidate before the people is several months distant, and the future, both of the country and the party, is so fraught with momentous events and so uncertain withal, that at this day it is utterly impossible to divine the position of the one or the necessities of the other when the time for a final decision shall arrive.

A Diplomatic Muddle.

THE ways of European diplomatists are very mysterious, and at times past finding out. This is preëminently the case with reference to the Roman question, and the proposition for disposing of it by a general conference of the powers, great and small, Catholic and Protestant. The cable has informed us that on Saturday evening, in the House of Commons, Lord Stanley expressed his inability to see that any good would result from this Conference, "without a previous agreement as to the basis upon which their deliberations should be conducted." And, of course, the absence of such an agreement prevents England from accepting the invitation of France to participate. From the outset, this has been the universal objection to the favorite method of Napoleon for distributing the responsibility of a settlement of the question among all the powers; and although it is authoritatively announced by *La Presse* of Paris that the Conference will in due time assemble in that city, it is extremely doubtful if such will be the case.

According to the established policy of this country, no Conference is needed to determine such points as are at issue. The Roman question is an Italian question, and the only parties to it are King Victor Emanuel and Pope Pius IX. England, France, and Germany have no better right to interfere than they have to propose a general consultation of the civilized world on the reconstruction of South Carolina. If the Pope and Italy are permitted to settle their own disputes, the end will soon be reached. But this state of affairs is utterly impossible, and for that reason a general Conference is the most feasible method of terminating a question which will threaten the peace of Europe so long as it remains an open one. The fact that no definite basis for the deliberations of the Conference can be agreed upon should not stand in the way. If all the powers were agreed upon the conditions of the settlement, the Conference would be a highly ornamental affair, of no practical effect whatever. The mere fact that the powers are unable to agree is, in truth, the very reason why they should come together for the sake of effecting an agreement. This is the common-sense view of the matter; but, unfortunately, common sense and European diplomacy are as unlike each other as sunshine and darkness.

OUR PUBLIC DOMAIN.—It has been but a short time since Congress inaugurated the present system of aiding the construction of railroads by grants of land to the parties interested in them, and yet it has already devoted to that purpose 124,000,000 of acres of our public domain. In addition to this, 57,588,000 acres have been donated to the several States for various purposes. Altogether, including that given in aid of the construction of common highways or wagon roads, the land grants have amounted to the enormous sum of 184,813,900 acres, which equals in extent the territory of Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the six New England States, with a surplus of 5,000,000 of acres. Notwithstanding these vast donations, the United States is still the owner in fee-simple of 1,465,468,800 acres, exclusive of Alaska, the 369,539,000 acres of which make a grand total of 1,834,998,400! Yet Mr. Seward appears to be impressed with the idea that our territorial limits are too restricted, and is engaged in a laudable effort at buying up all the sunken and demolished islands of the sea. This would be quite a harmless amusement on the part of the facetious Secretary, if it were not for the fact that he pledges the faith of the nation to pay for these islands at the rate of $7,500,000 per pair. If Mr. Seward will have the patience to wait, we do not doubt but that we will in time obtain the entire continent, with all its outposts, and that for the mere asking.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics in the West—The Unanimity for Grant—The Financial Question—The West Opposed to Contraction—National Banks and Bonds.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 7, 1867.

I have taken some pains, since leaving Philadelphia, to get at the public sentiment of the West upon political topics, especially the prevailing feeling among Republicans. There is but one opinion, so far as I have found, in regard to the nomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and that is in his favor. Nobody else is talked about. His nomination is considered as much a foregone conclusion as though the nominating convention had already assembled and formally presented his name to the people. Unless some at present unforeseen and improbable contingency shall arise, the West will present an unbroken delegation for Grant in the Republican convention. And this unanimity for Grant, so far as I can perceive, arises from no lowering of the Republican standard, no reaction in the sentiment of the party, no going backward by the Republican masses, but rather from a deep-seated confidence in the man himself, and in his devotion to the essential principles and policy of the party. He is believed to stand with Congress upon the subject of reconstruction, and that is considered the vital point at the present conjuncture. I have not conversed with a single Republican who proposes to back down from the principle of impartial suffrage in the reconstruction of the late Rebel States. Grant is believed to be all right on this point. Then, in addition, there is a general feeling that Grant's election would serve to quiet and harmonize the whole country, and to hasten the day of the full and final restoration of the Union. There is no particular enthusiasm for Grant; no attempt to get up a *furore*, or to rush things, but what I have given above seems to be the general sentiment of the party. Outside of military names, Colfax is undoubtedly the favorite of the West, and would command more personal enthusiasm than any other man who could be named.

The *chief* topic of public interest throughout the West is the financial question. I have heard thirty men talk about it to one who has mentioned reconstruction or negro suffrage. The latter are considered as questions virtually settled, while the financial question is an ever-present one, and of vital personal interest to each citizen. It is safe to say that the West is unanimously opposed to any further contraction of the currency. The protestations of newspaper financiers in the great money centres of the East that the currency is redundant, and that the nation must speedily return to specie payments through the process of contraction, awaken not the slightest ripple upon the surface of public sentiment at the West. One great reason of this is that at the West there is no redundancy, but rather a lack of currency for the actual needs of the people. Old communities, like our Eastern States, that have the accumulated capital of from one to two hundred years, do not require the same amount of currency accordingly as newer States. At the West everything is new; roads are to be constructed, bridges built, fences erected, dwellings and barns constructed, fruit trees planted, mills, school-houses, and churches built—in short, all the appliances of civilization are to be created. This demands capital, and a great deal of it, and it demands a large supply of currency. The demand for capital is shown by the high rates of interest that prevail in the West. Ten per cent. is the almost universal rule, and I am told that the banks here in Kansas demand and get *twelve*. It is idle to tell such a people that the currency is too plenty. Moreover, the West has been deprived of its fair and just share of the circulation under the National Banking system. Indeed, I find a deep-seated feeling of hostility to the national banks. The idea of substituting greenbacks for the national bank circulation is a popular one with nearly the entire community, and the views of Messrs. Butler, Pendleton, and Stevens are by no means as unpopular as they are at the East. I indorse none of these sentiments as my own—I simply give the state of public opinion as I find it. The financial question is bound to exercise a most important influence upon the Presidential campaign. It overrides party lines all through the West. My own association has been almost exclusively with Republicans. The Democratic journals correctly represent the sentiments of their party at the West. The burden of taxation is heavily felt at the West as well as at the East. The people do not mean to be dishonorable, nor to do anything but what is just and right, but they are exceedingly restive under all those peculiarities of our financial system which afford special privileges or build up monopolies. The exemption of the national bonds from taxation is very unpopular. In the West they are mainly in the hands of the wealthiest men in the community, who thus escape taxation, while the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic must support the burdens of society. These things form a fruitful theme for the appeal of partisan orators, and keep the people generally in a condition of disquiet and discontent. The only remedy is in putting our whole financial system, including taxes, currency, bonds, etc., upon a perfectly equal and equitable basis. It does no good to rail at the West. The West is too much of a power in this country to be railed at. The wiser plan is to correct those evils of which the people justly complain, and to silence their clamors by removing the causes which produce them.

T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT, more convincing than printed words, is now recommending Phalon's "*Night-Blooming Cereus*" in a thousand fashionable homes in the city of New York. That advertisement is simply the stream of delightful fragrance poured from every flacon of this famous extract.—*Cleveland Herald.* 1t

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SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH FESTIVAL, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Addresses by Rev. A. J. Hynett, Rev. J. W. Jackson, and Joseph Parrish, M. D. Music by Professor Fischer. Tickets, $1—at B. J. Kollock's, No. 706 S. Second street; J. W. Hicks', No. 712 S. Second street; and at the door. Supper, 7·30 P. M. 10 12 2t

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BASE-BALL PLAYERS.—The Convention will meet in the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock. The Parquette reserved exclusively for Delegates; the Dress Circle for Ladies and Gents accompanying them; and the Galleries for all who feel interested in the game of Base Ball.

Delegates are particularly requested to call at the Continental Hotel, at the rooms of R. Yaman, during this afternoon and evening until 10 o'clock, and to-morrow morning from 8 to 10 o'clock. 1t*

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Fine French Embroidered and Hemmed Hdkfs.
Sheer French Linen Hemstitched and Corded Border.
Lace Bordered Hdkfs., 50 cents from auction.
50 dozen Men's solid Buff, Red, etc. Border Hdkfs., ready hemmed, 40 cents to 62 cents; bargains.
Gent's Hemmed and Plain Linen Hdkfs.
1000 dozen Ladies' Hemmed Hdkfs., 25 cents to $1·25.

SILK FANS! GILT FANS!

A splendid line of Fans in Gilt, Ivory, and Sandalwood Handles.
200 Embroidered French Linen Sets.
100 dozen real Kid Gloves $1·25.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 35 and 50 cents.
Misses' Cloth Gloves; Silk lined do.
Men's Fine Cloth Gloves.
Men's Fine Buck, Chamois lined, for driving.
Men's Kid Gloves, Chamois lined.
Men's Xtrafine Kid Gloves, stitched backs.

BEST LYONS VELVETS.

Cloak Velvets, finest imported, reduced.
Elegant Lace Curtains, bargains
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear.

WAX DOLL BABIES, CHEAP.

FANCY GOODS OPENING DAILY.

2000 Chain Purses 20 and 25 cents.
Children's School Satchels, 25 and 38 cents.
Velvet Purses, 38, 45, and 50 cents; neat bargains.
Fine French Soaps, Pomades, Bandoline, etc., of our own importation.

HOOP SKIRTS.

Adjustable Bustle Hoop Skirts, can be made short or long at pleasure of the wearer, adapted for Skating Skirts.

E. R. LEE,
12 10 tuth2t NO. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A. M. MARTIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS, ETC.,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, in the country, and will dispose of them at prices to suit the times.

The public are invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. 12 10 12 16 18 20 5t

CARD.---We are now receiving direct from our Paris house a large and elegant assortment of Gilt and Bronze Clocks, Candelabras, Vases, Parisian Fancy Goods, Etc. Etc., all of which have been made by the leading manufacturers of Paris, and will be offered at Public Sale in the course of a few days. The assortment of Extra Fine Gilt Clocks and Candelabras, Groups, and Statuettes, will be the largest ever heretofore offered.

VITI BROTHERS,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons,)
Importers,
No. 149 S. FRONT St.,
12 9 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF
HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·23	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's	of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40's. do.
$139·18	do.	do.	7 3-10's, June issue.
$139·18	do.	do.	7 3-10's, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

NEW ENGRAVINGS!
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
BEG TO CALL ATTENTION
TO THE OPENING
OF THEIR IMMENSE
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Engravings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Photographs,
AND OBJECTS OF ART.

The annexed list contains the Subjects and Artists names of a few of the most prominent:—

THE MESSENGER OF LOVE,		Compte-Calix.
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,		do.
SOLITUDE,		Buchler.
LA PECHERESSE,		do.
JEANNE QUI RIT		Lobrachon.
JEANNE QUI PLEURE,		do.
LITTLE MODEL,		E. Frere.
ROMEO AND JULIET,		Jalabert.
PEACE AND WAR,		Gustave Dore.
SCHILLER BEFORE WEIMAR,		Ender.
SHAKESPEARE BEFORE ELIZABETH,		do.
CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA,		Jalabert.
THE SPARROW OF LESBIA,		Mazerolles.
REMBRANDT'S ANATOMICAL LESSON,		Bischoff.
THE SLAVE SALE,		Gerome.
FELLAH WOMAN,		Landelle.
ARMENIAN WOMAN,		do.
ANDROMEDA,		Beaumont.
POMPEIAN INTERIORS,		Coomans.
LESBIA (head),		Baxter.
ON THE ARNO,		Rowbotham.
DUNDERAWE,		do.
BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS,		Zimmerman.
LOCH TAY,		Richardson.
LOCH RAUNACH,		do.
CHANGING PASTURES,		Shulders.
MISS LILY'S CARRIAGE,		Hayter.
GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES,		O'Neil.
JOY AND ANXIETY,		Carrack.
THE GOOD SHEPHERD,		Dobson.
THE LOST PIECE OF MONEY,		Millais.
RESCUED,		Ansdell.
CHANGING PASTURE,		Rosa Bonheur
THE OFFER AND ACCEPTED,		Thos. Faed.
THE BIRTHDAY PRESENT,		Hannah.
THE SUNSHINE OF LIFE,		Hicks.
HOME TREASURES,		Smith.
MARKET MORNING,		Herring.
THE SMITHY,		Herring.
AFTER WORK,		Thos. Faed.
CHRIST HEALING THE SICK,		Benj. West.
ISAAC WALTON,		Millais.
THE BOOK OF LIFE,		Pope.
MY FIRST SERMON,		Millais.
MY SECOND SERMON,		Millais.
LOVE'S MELANCHOLY,		C. Mayer.
RASPBERRIES,		W. M. Brown
THE BAPTISM,	Chromo,	Castoldi.
MADONNA OF THE CHAIR,	do.	Raphael.
ECCE HOMO.	do.	Guido Reni.
MATER DOLOROSA,	do.	Carlo Dolce.
THE DEAD CHRIST,	do.	Milan Gallery.
MADONNA AND CHILD,		Milan Gallery.
STAR OF BETHLEHEM,		Portalis.

All the Standard ENGRAVINGS and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS constantly in stock, and the prices of all very moderate.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
11 23eodim PHILADELPHIA.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
25 to 75 PER CENT.
REDUCTION.

AMERICAN CHROMO DEPOT. PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PICTURES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
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BIBLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PRAYERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHROMOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALBUMS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO REPLENISH YOUR LIBRARIES.
TO BUY YOUR PICTURES.
TO SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS.
Toy Books for Babies,
Juveniles for Boys and Girls,
Illustrated Books for Ladies.
Standard Authors for Gentlemen.

Largest assortment at the Lowest Prices, at
C. W. PITCHER'S,
NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. [12 7 6t

SHERRY WINE.

A NEW INVOICE OF CHOICE TABLE SHERRY, THE SAME AS WE HAVE SO LONG FURNISHED AT A LOW PRICE, IN SMALL CASKS, (30 GALLONS EACH), OR BY THE DEMIJOHN.

ALSO, YET ON HAND, A PORTION OF OUR LAST IMPORTATION OF HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES VERY FINE SHERRY, DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF GONZALES & DUBOSC, XERES, BY THE CASK OR RETAIL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.
NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.
NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 40 cents.
CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.
PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
3 10 1§ No. 118 South SECOND Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia.

At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS ON TURKEY.—By the Atlantic cable we see that it is believed that Russia intends making some division of Turkey about Christmas. This may be news in Europe, but to us Americans it is nothing new for Christmas to witness a general *rending of Turkey*, to say nothing of the ducks and geese that share the same fate. But a part of the preparation for these festivities is that each male member of the families who intend participating procure a complete suit of Winter Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

QUITE A RUSH.—The demand for the shares now selling in aid of the Riverside Institute is becoming greater daily, as the time for the grand distribution of presents approaches. As there will be no postponement of the distribution, all interested should make immediate application to the principal office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

SIDNEY, NEW JERSEY.—F. Humphreys, M. D.—Dear Sir:—* * * Your Catarrh Pills cured my wife of a catarrh of eighteen months' standing, for which she had previously taken allopathic medicines in vain. I esteem them highly.

Yours respectfully, J. G. WILLIAMSON.

This is No. 19 of the series.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 236 South Second street; Marsh, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

THE CONSEQUENCES arising from the debilitated state of the nervous system can be counteracted by the agency of DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, which stimulates and tones the *nerve fluid* and expels all traces of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any nervous complaint, and *permanently* restores to health those who suffer from any nervous diseases. Apothecaries have this medicine.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price, One Dollar.

PHOTO-MINIATURES, only $1, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. These porcelain gems are very appropriate as a gift to a friend.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CONCESSION TO CUSTOMERS.—
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

POTSDAMER—SCHONEMAN.—On November 15, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Leeser, Mr. T. B. POTSDAMER to Miss H. SCHONEMAN, both of this city. No cards.

WILKINSON—LAYDEN.—On the 29th of November, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Charles McMonigle, Mr. GEORGE W. WILKINSON to Miss SUSAN LAYDEN, both of this city.

DIED.

CATTELL.—At Woodbury, N. J., while on a visit at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Joseph Fithian, THOMAS W. CATTELL, of Salem, N. J., aged 77 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his residence in Salem, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CLYDE.—On the morning of the 9th instant, MARGARET CLYDE, aged 41 years, relict of the late James Clyde.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the U. O. of Pythagoreans, No. 1; Star of Liberty Association, I. O. O. F., No. 18 and the Radiant Star Lodge No. 1, A. L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 638 N. Seventeenth street, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th instant.

EDWARDS.—On the 8th instant, SARAH ANNE, youngest daughter of David and Elizabeth D. Edwards, aged 11 years 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 636 Andress street, below Wallace, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

GAW.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, JASON GAW, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 945 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Sunday morning, the 8th instant, after a short illness, GEORGE M. HOWELL, son of Lavinia and the late James S. Howell, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, Henry W. Ridgway, No. 160 N. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McCRYSTAL.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. SARAH McCRYSTAL, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 500 South street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

McMAKIN.—On Monday, the 9th instant, Captain BENJAMIN McMAKIN, of pneumonia.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

NIPPES.—On the 8th instant, JOHN C. NIPPES, in the 60th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends, also Radiant Star Lodge, No. 232, I. O. of O. F.; and Ark of Safety Division, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Sixth and Coates streets, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AT THE THIRD DISTRICT POLICE STATION.—The scenes to be met with in a police station—especially at the dead hour of the night—are as varied as the characters of those who are brought within its walls; and since there is no limit to these, there can be no end to the pictures of human depravity, of every phase, here to be seen.

From the tavern to the station is a rule by which an important portion—in numbers only—of our city seems to be governed. At the hour when all good and peaceful citizens should long have been in bed, or at least at their homes, the taverns, like the gambling hells, turn out their besotted patrons, even with kicks, to seek a desolate home; if not that, to crawl into some protecting doorway, and sleep, or, becoming disorderly, they are arrested. Would you experience almost the nearest approach to an earthly pandemonium? Listen to the drunken revelry of a cell full of intoxicated men, who, oblivious to their real situation, and believing themselves to be sober-minded and exemplary citizens, and all the rest of the city—nay, more, the whole universe—on a gigantic spree, go through their visionary conflicts with such an uproar and howling, that the almost invulnerable officials themselves start suddenly from their slumbers, fully believing that the bottomless pit has turned up its inhabitants to wander upon the earth.

Each station has its nightly visitors—the same old persons who have found no other shelter for months than that beneath its roof. At a late hour they slip in, with a familiar step, and go down into the cellar, where they are content to hug closely to the big heater, and in their weariness after a day's ceaseless tramp even deem the hard, unyielding floor as pleasurable as softest down.

But these come of their own volition; there are others—just as constant and just as familiar—who come, however, at the will others. That honored old District, in which nightly achievements have been wrought worthy the covering of the most bewitching dime novel, whose characters are possessed with even greater chivalry than that which fired the feudal lords of the Middle Ages, whose zeal vies with, if not surpasses, that which stamped the heroes of antiquity—we refer to the "Bloody Fifth"—has too, its own peculiar characters, who frequent the Third District Station.

There is the dapper individual who can willingly toss a woman out of a second-story window as coolly as he tosses a bumper down his throat; there is the same man of color upon whom suspicion first alights when a petty larceny is committed; there is the individual—an expert in demoralizing locks, and bolts, and doors—who is suspected when any burglarious operation has transpired; there is the self-same little old man who can inveigle more fluid punches into his stomach, and destroy more bad alcohol, than any man in the District; there is the squalid little woman of fifty, who scurries favor when arrested by leering horribly to any person whom she thinks may be "the lidge," and can sing more patriotic airs than would be required to inspire a Fenianic army with most desperate enthusiasm; there is the same young woman who has hardly missed a night at the Station for months, whose curses would make a blush mantle the face of the foulest-mouthed man. These are old characters—the prolific production of the aforesaid "Bloody Fifth," which is kept well under surveillance by Lieutenant Goldey and his corps of officers; and any moderately busy night they can all be seen, brought in singly or by pairs, and the very scenes—of which we have simply adverted to—are again enacted on the boards of the Station House cell.

A FORGER IN CUSTODY.—Last Friday afternoon a man named Jacob C. Thompson, hailing from Chester county, presented a forged check for $75, alleged to have been signed by Ellis & Harrop, wholesale cloth dealers, on Market street, at the Northern Liberties Bank. The forgery was discovered, and Thompson was placed in custody. Immediately after this occurrence Officer Houck, of the Seventh District, obtaining, as he thought, a clue to the whereabouts of the real forger, set out to discover his haunts, and, if possible, arrest him. The officer learned that the alleged forger, Josiah Dawson, alias Frank Stewart, alias Frank Anderson, visited a saloon at Eleventh street and Girard avenue. Dressing up in citizen's clothes yesterday, and taking his son with him, the officer proceeded to the tavern. He placed a letter in the hands of his son, to give Dawson, should he be in. The son went in, and after waiting some time for the appearance of Dawson, finally placed the letter in his hands, telling him that a gentleman at the door wished to speak with him. Dawson was suspicious, and refused to go, when Houck appeared and arrested him.

The alleged forger resisted the arrest, tried to tear the star from the coat of the officer, and then jerking out of his hands, he started out of the saloon on a light run for liberty down Girard avenue to Tenth street, and down Tenth to Poplar street, with Officer Houck coming up close behind him. He dodged through Kurtz street, when, seeing no hope of escape, he turned at bay and drew a revolver, threatening to kill the officer if he came a step nearer; but the latter, nothing daunted by this defiant protest, seized the forger by the collar, wrested the revolver from his grasp, and hurried him along to the lock-up, taking the precaution, however, of putting the "bracelets" upon the wrists of the prisoner.

Now who should turn up while this scene was being enacted in this little alley but a German jeweller, whose place some time ago had been robbed of two gold watches. No sooner did he see Dawson than he discovered him to be the very burglar who had robbed his store; and he, too, hurried down to the Station to make his charge. A hearing was held in the case, and it was given in evidence that a number of forgeries of late occurrence could be traced to the ingenuity and skill of this same Dawson. He was committed, under heavy bail, by Alderman Toland, to answer at Court the charges preferred. Frederick Needler, John Harrold, and Winfield Hoover were arrested at the tavern where Dawson was taken into custody, for interfering with the officer and for carrying concealed weapons. Alderman Fitch committed them.

"COMPANY D."—A large and fashionable audience assembled last evening at the armory of Company D, 1st Regiment Reserve Brigade, P. M., "Gray Reserves," to witness a dress parade and drill. The military movements were executed with great precision, and reflected credit on the efficiency of the officers and men of the corps. The drill was according to "Upton's Tactics," which have been lately adopted in the United States army, and, although new to the members of the company, proved conclusively the aptness with which our young men learn military movements. The presence of ladies rendered the affair unusually brilliant, and was an evidence of the interest they take in such matters. An excellent programme of music was discoursed by the Satterlee Band, ably led by Professor Hermann. A repetition of this military reunion would give general satisfaction to the many friends of Company D, and increase the military spirit among the young men of Philadelphia, which is now so sadly wanted, and, no doubt, our own city would soon be able to boast of a regiment equal, if not superior, to the famous New York Seventh. The field officers of the Gray Reserves were present, and expressed themselves much pleased with the drill and the brilliant audience that witnessed it.

A GRAND UNION FAIR is now in progress at Concert Hall; one that is as beautiful and successful as its object is good. It is held by the Baptist churches of our city, and all its proceeds are to go to the furtherance of the erection of a Memorial Baptist Chapel, under the auspices of the Church Extension Commission. Concert Hall has rarely contained more bountifully-spread tables. The articles are beautiful, and useful for old and for young, while there is no lack of the presents which Santa Claus is expected to pour into stockings. Then there are good things to eat, and all manner of good opportunities for entertainment, which should induce a large attendance every day and every night. The fair commenced yesterday morning, and will run through the week. One of the commendable features of this fair is that no voting schemes or games of chance are allowed, and those attending need have no fears of being importuned to vote in competitions.

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING of the Germans of the Fourteenth Ward was held last night at the house of Mr. Klatke, northwest corner of Thirteenth and Coates streets. Mr. Mayring acted as Chairman, and Mr. Menger as Secretary. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in favor of Hon. Horatio Seymour for the next Presidency, General Wistar for Mayor, and W. S. Price for District Attorney of Philadelphia, after which the meeting declared the above as their standard-bearers for the next election. They then separated in harmony. It seems that some of the Germans here, as well as in New York, are in favor of the statesman Horatio Seymour, for the Presidency of the United States.

A DISORDERLY FEMALE.—Ellen Lyon, being intoxicated yesterday, entered the Children's Home, at Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, and, not content with disturbing the harmony and quiet of the school-room with her presence, she assaulted the teachers and created such a *furore* that some of them cried "murder!" which brought in the police and resulted in her arrest. Alderman Tittermary committed her.

WE CALL the attention of the friends of Christian progress to aid the Second Street M. E. Church, located in the lower part of the city, by purchasing a ticket for one dollar for the festival to be given at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday evening next. The supper, addresses, and music will fully repay the outlay, besides affording assistance to a struggling Church.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS convenes to-morrow at 11 A. M., in the Chesnut Street Theatre. Arrangements have been made for having a large and interesting Convention. The parquet is reserved for delegates; the dress circle for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them; and the galleries for all those who feel interested enough in the national game to attend the Convention.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Joseph T. Burns and John William, his brother, were arrested for shying stones at the head of Officer Shields while in a partially intoxicated condition. They were taken in custody at Tenth and Jefferson streets and were committed by Alderman Fitch in default of $1000 bail, each.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Two boys named Edward Wright and John Davis were put under $600 bail each by Alderman Heins, on the charge of having pushed another boy down stairs at Frankford road and York streets by which he fractured his ankle.

ROBBERY OF A UNITED STATES BOND.—Bernard Trainer was arrested yesterday for stealing a book containing a United States bond, from an old man at Dock street wharf. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

PETTY LARCENY.—Caroline Boyd yesterday went into the dwelling No. 325 Coates street, and stole a dress. She was arrested at Third and Green streets. Alderman Toland committed her in default of $600 bail.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Charles Yunger, for recklessly driving along Tenth street, near Race, caring nothing apparently for life or limb, was arrested and held by Alderman Pancoast in $600 bail.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About three o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in a machine shop at Hancock and Norris streets. Loss about $50.

PRESS CLUB MEETING.—A meeting of the Press Club will be held to-morrow afternoon, at their rooms. John F. McDevitt, Esq., will read an essay, and the memorials of the deceased members, W. F. Ritchie, George C. Bower, Jr., John M. Grier, and Ernest C. Wallace, will be read by Messrs. W. B. Fisher, Jr., and Casper Souder, Jr.

"DEAR COUSIN NEDDIE'S" GRIN OF DELIGHT would perhaps be broader and more puckered if your gift to him was a box of tools (of which we have a full variety) or a Work Bench. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LET YOUR GIFT BE A CARPET-SWEEPER or a Clothes-Wringer, which should be used by every good housekeeper. The most approved patterns are for sale, with a general variety of Housekeepers' Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SETS OF GARDEN TOOLS OF SEVERAL styles, suitable for presents, and a variety of other Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsbp

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and returning, leaves Wilmington at 7·20 A. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents. Chester, or Hook, 10 cts. [12 5 6t

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuthsbp No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 923 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 28 tutharp J. G. FULLER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of
USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND
FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
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BY EMERSON BENNETT.
Author of "The Forged Will," "Prairie Flower," "Clara Moreland," "Border Rover," etc., etc.

The legend of "The Phantom of the Forest," in the early history of Kentucky, is here made the groundwork of one of those thrilling stories of Western Border Life in which Mr. Bennett so peculiarly excels. Kentucky—the dark and bloody ground—is rich in the material, and the author's powerful delineation brings the whole frontier before the reader's eye, with all its adventures, struggles, perils, tragedies, and fierce contentions between the white man and the red.

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Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
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NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking	in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.
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$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
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We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
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PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

THIRD EDITION

FIRE IN BOSTON THIS MORNING

The Union Club House Injured.

Fifteen Families Burned Out of House and Home.

A Disaster at Sea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fires in Boston—The Union Club House Injured.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—At 3 o'clock this morning, a fire damaged the rear portion of the Union Club House, on Park street, to the amount of $3000. Several of the servants connected with the establishment narrowly escaped death from the smoke.

Three tenement houses, the furniture manufactory of Patterson & Lavender, the engine and water-wheel manufactory of G. E. McLaughlin, together with a currier shop on Fulton and Herth streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. Fifteen families were burned out of house and home. The loss is put down at $85,000.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The schooner Superior, of Rockland, from New York, for Boston, with plaster, was fallen in with on the 7th instant, 30 miles E. S.E. of Cape Ann, in distress, having three feet of water in the hold. The vessel was abandoned and all hands taken off by the tug Uncle Sam, and brought to this port.

Spoken on the 2d instant, latitude 42, longitude 67·40, brig Marino, from St. John's, N. B., for Cuba, leaky. She had thrown her deck load overboard, and would return to port.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec 10.—Cotton flat; sales of upland middling at 15¾ cents. Flour very dull, there being little enquiry, and prices weak; the advance of yesterday is not sustained, except for the best grades of City Mills. Wheat very firm, and 5 cents higher; sales of red Maryland prime to choice, at $2·75@2·80; do Pennsylvania, $2·67@2·70. Corn firm; prime new white, $1·18@1·20; do. yellow, $1·15@1·20. Oats quiet at 70@72 cents. Rye scarce, at $1·55@1·65. Provisions quiet. New Mess Pork, $22.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Bartol, charged with maintaining a nuisance, before reported, is still on trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The Orphans' Court argument list, No. 1, was taken up to-day.

The following is the order of business for this week in this court:—

1. Hoskins vs. Iayer January, 1867, 364, Gallagher, J. M. Arundel. S. C. Perkins.
2. Drennon vs. Kane, January, 1867, 304, J. J. Murphy. E. C. Quin.
3. Henson vs Reinloth, January, 1867, 290, Gibbons. E. S. Miller.
4. Anker vs. Pennsylvania Railroad, January, 1866, 65, F. F. Brightly, F. C. Brightly. Cuyler.
5. Mills vs. Railway, January, 1865, 130, Goforth. Olmsted.
6. Peterson vs. Clyde, January, 1867, 83, J. E. Gowen. McMurtrie.
7. Widmeyer vs. Mellert, January, 1867, 419. Earle. Ditman.
8. Beddall vs. Bracken, January, 1867, 47. F. B. Goven. J. L. Crawford.
9. Story vs. Breen, January, 1867, 424. O. P. Cornman. J. P. O'Neil.
10. Rensler vs. Hulsig, January, 1867, 31. Goforth, Brierly. C. N. Mann.
11. Gallagher vs. Insurance Company, January, 1867, 431. A. V. Parsons. Wollaston.
12. M. & B. M. R. vs. Richards, January, 1866, 42. J. E. Gowen. G. L. Crawford.
13. Baird vs. Smith, January, 1867, 84. J. E. Gowen. A. V. Parsons.
14. Hummell vs. Helverson, January, 1867, 355. Palethorp. Earle.
15. Caldwell vs Catawissa Railroad Company, January, 432. A. V. Parsons, Drayton.

1. McCoy vs. Bye, January, 1867, 440. J. Samuels, Drayton. Juvenal.
2. Willard vs. Shaffer, January, 1867, 400. Earle. J. O. Byrne.
3. Becker vs. Schick, July, 1867, 65. A. V. Parsons. Mullen.
4. Frost vs. Wharton, July, 1867, 72. Goforth. A. Sturrt.
5. Minford vs. Owens, July, 1867, 75. Goforth. Collahan.
6. Jones vs. Protection Insurance Company, July, 1867, 94. A. V. Parsons Wollaston.
7. Wireman vs. Hanna, July, 1867, 115. A. V. Parsons. Bullit.
8. Cookman vs. N. A. Insurance Company, July, 1867, 41. Lawcock. Cuyler.
9. Wright vs. Graham, January, 1867, 409. O'Byrne. Nipples.
10. Collins vs. McGonigle, July, 1867, 180. O'Byrne. Kneass.
11. Cox vs. Daly, January, 1867, 392. O'Byrne. J. P. O'Neil.
12. Minton vs. Comfort, July, 1867, 88. O'Byrne. Buckwalter.
13. Carpenter vs. Christopher, July, 1866, 51. O'Byrne. J. P. O'Neil.
14. Stewart vs. Halloway, January, 1867, 463, O'Byrne. Finletter.
15. Foreman vs. Heisland, January, 1867, 372. O'Byrne. Gilpin.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

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We have neither abandoned the CIGAR IMPORTING BUSINESS nor commenced manufacturing what are usually called "Domestic Cigars."

We continue to import Havana Cigars, as we have done for forty years.

Their high cost, however, has determined us to introduce a bona fide substitute that can BE RETAILED AT MODERATE PRICE, and to this end we are manufacturing Fine Standard Cigars, including grades made entirely of Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is used only in leading Havana factories. This we prepare and work ON THEIR SYSTEM, guided by long practical experience in this manufacture at Havana.

Our new enterprise is, therefore, in its leading objects, a mere transfer of a first-class factory from Havana to Philadelphia, and our manufacture will be, in greater part, strictly Fine Havana Cigars, equal to any imported, yet much cheaper, and by no means to be confounded with even the best customary grades of Domestic Cigars.

The smoking public may soon judge of the truth of our assertions, as our Cigars will shortly be offered to them through the principal city dealers.

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BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Salaries of Clerks—Petition for Twenty Per Cent. Increase—General Grant's Views—Movements of the Whisky Dealers—The Recent Treaties—Cabinet Meeting, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The Salaries of Clerks.

The Government clerks and employes here are making a formidable effort to secure the twenty per cent. additional compensation, and have prepared a pamphlet for circulation among the members of Congress, containing their memorial to both Houses, and recommendations in favor of the passage of the measure from Postmaster-General Randall, Assistant Secretary Faxon, of the Navy Department; nearly all the heads of Bureaus and Divisions in the Treasury Department; Secretary Browning, of the Interior Department; B. Y. Wallson, Commissioner of the Land Office; Mr. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions; Mr. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Mr. Theaker, Commissioner of Patents; Surgeon-General Barnes, and many others.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant also recommends the increased compensation in the following letter:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1867.—To the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.—Sir: My attention has been called to the fact that the joint resolution of February 28, 1867, granting twenty per cent. additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the Government at Washington, expired on the 30th of June last. Believing that the circumstances under which the additional compensation was given, and the reasons for giving it, have full as much force now as then, I earnestly recommend the subject to the favorable consideration or action of your Committee and of Congress.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Although the increase asked for is backed up by such distinguished names, it is thought Congress will hardly grant it in the present condition of the national finances and the necessity for retrenchment in the expenses of the Government. It is estimated that the twenty per cent. increase, voted at the last session of Congress, took out of the Treasury a million and a quarter of dollars, and strong opposition will be made to it now on the grounds stated above, that the Government is not in a condition to grant it.

The Whisky Interest.

A considerable number of distillers and whisky dealers are here from the Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, ostensibly for the purpose of attending a Convention which was arranged to be held here to-day, but there does not appear to be any signs of the meeting of such a Convention, or of any concert of action on the part of these people thus far.

Their main object seems to be to oppose any reduction in the present tax on whisky. At home, when they denounce the law, they claim that the tax ought to be reduced twenty-five or fifty cents per gallon; but when they come here to suggest legislation, they are found the warmest advocates of the present rate, as they make more money now than they would if the rate were reduced.

The West Indian Disaster.

Nothing additional has been received at the Navy Department of the loss of the Monongahela and De Soto, since the brief telegram just sent from Havana, and the anxiety of the friends of the officers and men on board the unfortunate vessels to learn their fate is intense.

Cabinet Day.

This being Cabinet day, no visitors were admitted to the Executive Mansion but Mr. Robert Crawford, an English gentleman travelling in this country, who was granted an interview with the President at the request of Secretary Seward.

Mr. Crawford is a member of the Reform Club of London, and a companion of John Bright, and is one of the Liberals who sympathized with the North in the late Rebellion.

The Cotton Tax in the Senate.

The Senate Financial Committee has under consideration this morning the cotton tax, and discussed it at length without coming to any conclusion. A strong pressure is brought upon the Committee to exempt the present crop, but the Committee seem disposed to adhere to the action of the House.

There will be no financial legislation in Congress until after Christmas.

Gone to Richmond.

Senator Wilson goes to Richmond to-night to speak before the Reconstruction Convention.

Treaties to be Ratified.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have decided to report favorably upon treaties with Japan, Venezuela, Sandwich Islands, Denmark, and Madagascar.

Personal.

Senators Corbett and Doolittle and Representative Schenck were among the visitors at the War Department to-day, and had interviews with General Grant. The widow of Dr. Valentine Mott also called to pay her respects to the General, with numerous others on the same errand.

Commissioner of Patents.

The rumored attempt at removal of Mr. Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, is partly on account of opposition to him manifested by patent attorneys who have failed in some instances to control his decisions. The editors of the *Scientific American*, it is well known, have been bitterly opposed to him for some time past. It is said to-day that Theaker's friends have advised him to resign, but he refuses to do so.

This refusal, it is thought, will induce the President to send another name to the Senate for his place. Judge Foote, of New York, a member of the Board of Appeals at the Patent Office, and Judge B. F. James, of Illinois, principal examiner, are spoken of as successors to Theaker. Neither of these gentlemen have made application, but it is probable the position will be tendered to one of them.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Cole (Cal.) introduced a bill modifying the Legal-tender Act, so that contracts made after July 4, 1868, payable in coin, be enforced, legal-tender remaining as at present. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's bill, allowing a majority of voters South to decide on calling Conventions, etc. The amendment proposes educational and property qualifications.

Mr. Drake called up his resolution censuring the President's Message, and made a lengthy and forcible speech. He concluded at 2·30 P. M., and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Thursday next, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Buckland (Ohio) introduced a bill to amend the Additional Bounty act, so as to extend its benefits to soldiers who had been discharged for expiration of their term of service, a short time prior to the actual expiration of the term. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:—On Reconstruction—Messrs. Stevens (Pa.), Boutwell (Mass.), Bingham (Ohio), Farnsworth (Ill). On Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Paulding, of Vermont; Spalding, of Ohio; Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Ferris, of New York, and Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

On Ordnance—Messrs. Logan, of Illinois; Butler of Massachusetts; and Schenck.

To fill vacancies:—

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Knott, of Kentucky.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Jones, of Kentucky.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Mr. Grover, of Kentucky.

On Expenditures on War Department—Mr. Colloway, of Kentucky.

The Speaker presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the subject of a return to specie payment.

The Speaker presented communications as follows:—From the Secretary of State, with a letter from James Buckland, formerly a leading merchant at Rio Janeiro, explaining the cause of the diminution of United States tonnage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of expenditures to supervising and local inspectors, etc. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

From the Secretary of State, with report relative to the relief and protection of American seamen. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dodge (N. Y.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, Cheyenne, Dacotah Territory. Adopted.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.), introduced a bill to provide for the sealing of scales, weights, and balances used by the National Banks, Navy Yards, and Custom Houses. Referred to Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Mr. Allison (Iowa), on question of privilege, presented a letter from Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, referring to certain newspaper paragraphs, particularly one in the New Hampshire *Patriot* charging him with having presented and had been allowed large sums for liquors, cigars, etc., furnished to Committees of the House, denouncing such charges as utterly false and baseless, denying that any bill for liquors, or cigars, or other extravagances, had been allowed since he was Sergeant-at-Arms, and requesting an examination of his account.

Mr. Allison stated that he had faith in the honesty of that officer, but thought his request was reasonable and proper. He therefore moved a reference of the subject to the Committee on Accounts. Agreed to.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 1000 extra copies of compilation of acts relating to loans and currency from 1842 to 1867, including all loan bills passed since 1790, and showing the amount authorized and issued under them.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) inquired as to the cost of the printing of the compilation.

Mr. Laflin mentioned from sixty to seventy dollars for the one, and referred by Mr. Washburne to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for the other.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) replied that the compilation would cost nothing at all, and hoped that that would be satisfactory to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Washburne admitted that it was. Adding that he was glad to be satisfied even once by the gentleman from Ohio. (Laughter.)

Mr. McClurg (Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Southern Railroads, offered a resolution authorizing the Clerk to pay two witnesses examined to-day before that Committee. Adopted.

The Speaker proceeded to call committees for report.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution extending for ten years the time allowed to railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin, so as to entitle them to lands under the act of March 3, 1865, with a proviso that the roads shall be completed before the 31st of December, 1872.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) denounced the bill and the whole policy of land grants as being for the benefit of railroad corporations and in opposition to the interests of the people. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 3; nays, 111.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Ross (Ill) expressed surprise that after all the land granted to Michigan within the last four years, that there was any more public land left in that State.

Mr. Washburne (Ill) attempted to get the attention of the House to some other points involved, but was prevented by the previous question being moved and seconded.

The joint resolution was then passed. Yeas, 103; nays, 39.

Return of the Prodigal Son.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—James Gordon Bennett yesterday withdrew his note of withdrawal from the New York Associated Press on January 1st, and has resumed, in every respect, his former relations with the Association.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 2 o'clock to-day, Henry Valentine was charged with stealing $20 from Henry McMenamin. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Jeremiah Rhodes, was arraigned upon the charge of having a horse which was in such a miserable condition as to be unable to pull a load of bricks, but, notwithstanding this, was made to do so. He was held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

PERILOUS POSSIBILITY.—It is to be hoped that provincial paragraphists throughout the country will persistently neglect the opportunity for poultry punning furnished by the title of Charles Reade's new serial, "Foul Play."

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LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

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EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Received Direct from Europe.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS
Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.
A FULL LINE OF
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND
LINEN SHEETINGS.
G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 wam1rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Market Streets,
Will open this morning, from Auction,
Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62c., 75, 87, and $1.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·65.
Felt Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1·50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, 45, 50, 62, and 75c.
Window Shades, gilt-borders, $1, $2, and $3.
Velvet Rugs, Sheepskin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.
CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.
All-wool Blankets, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, and $10.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $2 and $3.
Comfortables, $2; Coverlets, $4 and $5.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 30, 40 and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 4mwa10t

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Their Fifth Annual Report—Election of Officers—Nomination of General U. S. Grant.

The annual meeting of the members of the Union League was held last evening, at the Union League House, Broad and Sansom streets. The attendance was very large, and a heavy vote was polled during the election for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls for election did not close until after midnight, and it was not thought that the final result would be known before 2 or 3 o'clock this morning.

The report states that—

For the first time since the organization of our association, we meet after having suffered a partial political defeat. If this result were due to the purer principles or the wiser policy of our opponents, we might then turn with shame from the consideration of our present position, regarding the late elections as a popular rebuke of dishonesty or weakness, and look with dismay or with complete despair towards the probable future of the Union party. Such, however, has not been our history. We have stood faithfully by the pledges which we made, either in fact or in spirit, during those uncertain times of conflict when we needed all the moral power of truth and justice to gain for our cause the favor of the God of Battles. It is better to be in the right than in power.

We have never been a captious and wrangling opposition. We have never scrambled for spoils and for offices, as though these were the great ends of political action, and with the attainment of them our whole duty to the country ceased. There have, doubtless, been self-seeking men within our ranks; but even they have been obliged to follow the lights by which we were guided, or to lose the personal prizes for which they struggled.

Our policy only has been attacked; but as that, in all its details, so far as human intelligence might arrange them, rested upon those principles, we might smile at the impotent assault upon our outworks.

We may congratulate ourselves amid our reverses that our teachings at last have reconciled our opponents to a state of things which they could not change, have made them grateful to the war-worn heroes who brought it about, and have induced them to respect a symbol that represents more glory, past, present, and to come, than any flag that has seen so few years and so many victories. Perhaps "manhood suffrage" and the "national duty of securing a whole race against re-enslavement" will shortly be rallying cries beyond our party lines.

It was perhaps natural, at the close of the war, that there should be some abatement of the spirit that had heretofore impelled the nation. Our people needed rest. So much time had been given to public affairs that private interests had been neglected. The tragical death of President Lincoln, the speedy defection of the Vice-President, the days of watchful distrust which followed, while the incipient traitor was divesting himself of his pledges, and fitting himself to become the supple yet despised tool of those who used him against us—those exciting events once more stimulated our people to take a general and active interest in public matters. When, however, with increased majorities we had established an overwhelming strength in Congress, when the treacherous Executive had made himself as despicable before the nation as he was powerless before our representatives, when the retributive justice of a threatening impeachment looked him in the face, and his efforts to change the settled order of things had been wisely circumscribed by legal enactments, once more the people sank into a repose that gradually became culpable apathy. Our vigilant opponents were too adroit to disturb the lethargy by any demonstrations of their own. Their late political campaign was conducted with a silence and a privacy hitherto unknown to this turbulent party.

Prejudices were therefore employed in the place of arguments—the prejudices of race. We were told that "this is a white man's country," and we granted it. We were told that "this is not a black man's country," and we granted it. We were then jeeringly asked, "What we were talking about?" Certainly we were not talking about either of those evident propositions. So far as just policy might go, we were providing a race that had been our constant friends throughout our perils, when there was much danger and uncertain reward in such friendship, with the means of self-protection and self support.

Whether the black man shall have the ballot in the North, or whether he shall have it in the South, are two very different questions. In the North the black man does not need the ballot for his protection; in the South his very existence depends upon it, or what should be even dearer than life, his freedom.

We have but to adhere to the principles with which we started—honestly, candidly, inflexibly, fearlessly, without trimming to error or fawning on prejudice—to see those principles triumph to the stability, the enlightenment, the unity, the freedom, and the international grandeur of our native land.

Among the events of the year, the interchange of courtesies between the officers of the Loyal League Club of New York and a Committee of our Board of Directors deserves to be remembered. At the invitation of the former Club, our Committee visited New York, for the purpose of devising such measures as would lead to a harmonious co-operation among the various Union Leagues existing in the chief cities of the country. We were handsomely entertained by the officers of the Loyal League Club of New York, and the result of the conference was a resolution to engage in an effort, which then seemed of the most pressing importance, to organize the Republican party in the State of Virginia.

Accordingly, a joint committee, appointed from the Loyal League Club of New York, the Reconstruction Committee of Boston, and the Union League of Philadelphia, visited Richmond in the month of June, and were hospitably welcomed by the Union men of Virginia. Whatever discordant issues may have since invaded the Republican ranks of the State, our mission in June was a complete success.

The reception given to the members of the League and their families by Major-General P. H. Sheridan, on the 27th of September, and the subsequent entertainment of that distinguished soldier by a party of our members, were events that should be recalled by us with pride and satisfaction, not only for the patriotic spirit which was kindled amongst us, but for the enthusiasm which was awakened in the city of Philadelphia, and which displayed itself in many popular demonstrations that were alike gratifying to us and to our renowned guest.

By a happy coincidence, Major-General Sickles was also a guest of the League during General Sheridan's visit; and to that tried and faithful soldier and eminent military governor, we are indebted for the powerful address which he made before our citizens, unveiling at once the wicked perversity of Andrew Johnson, and the guilty designs of the still resolute Rebels who approve his treachery and uphold his short-sighted policy in the Southern States.

During the present year, the repairs to the League House, which the fire of last year rendered necessary, have been completed, and our Association is now in possession of a building greatly improved in its value and accommodations, and almost secure against the recurrence of a conflagration. The repairs to the house and to the furniture have cost us twenty thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and sixty-two cents; the greater part of which sum was expended during the present year.

Our thanks are due to the committee of fifty members of the League, who were appointed at the special meeting of our association, held September 18, 1867, for their energetic and valuable aid to the Union party in the canvass of the present year.

The liberality of a member of the League has placed in the hands of the Board of Directors the sum of eleven hundred dollars, to be distributed in prizes for essays upon the important subject of nomination for public offices.

We have more than once urged upon our members the propriety of collecting and sustaining a fitting library for our institution. The report of the Library Committee exhibits no change for the better in the aspect of its affairs.

The report of the Committee on Membership shows that since December, 1866, they have offered to the Board of Directors ninety-one candidates for admission to the membership of the League. During the year death deprived the Committee on Membership of two of its Chairmen in rapid succession. The memories of Samuel C. Morton and George Erety will long be cherished.

The roll of the League, on the first day of December, 1867, contained the names of eighteen hundred and five members. Of this number eighty were elected during the year. We have lost twenty-three members by death, one hundred and eighty-seven by resignation, and thirty, who were suspended from membership for the non-payment of their annual tax, and were finally dropped from the roll, in accordance with the by-laws.

The income of the League for the year ending on the 1st of December, 1867, was sixty-eight thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-six cents, which, with the surplus from the previous year, amounted to eighty-six thousand two hundred and eleven dollars and forty-four cents. The disbursements in the same period were eighty thousand and nine dollars and fifteen cents, leaving a surplus of six thousand two hundred and two dollars and twenty-nine cents. Against this surplus there are no bills outstanding.

Whoever has weighed the facts and figures of the late election must believe that the State of Pennsylvania is still with the Union party. There have been no such changes of public sentiment as entitle our opponents to claim this loyal Commonwealth as their own.

Where the source of a nation's power is in the people, that power should always be exercised in the choice of rulers; or, in course of time, the rulers will cease to represent the will of the nation, and a government may exist in antagonism or at enmity with the people. This would be either the first step towards revolution and anarchy, or towards centralization and despotism.

While our people take that interest in public affairs which induces every man to vote on all occasions, no danger can befall our Republic; but when they cease to exercise their franchise, or become indifferent about it, let them be assured that the power which they yield will pass into other hands; that every danger will threaten us; and that eventually our social and political liberties will lie at the mercy, first of an oligarchy, and then of a despotism.

A time is close at hand when the test will again be applied to our patriotism, and when we shall know whether or not our State has been in reality lost to the Union party. The test will be the coming Presidential campaign, towards which we we shall now turn with an interest equal to the vast issues that will be involved in the result. Who doubts that with our time-honored principles, sanctified, as they have been, by the blood of our people—who doubts that we shall once more issue triumphantly from the contest?

In that trust we shall continue, following, as perhaps we may, to new victories the leader chosen by our martyred President—the conqueror in a hundred battle-fields, the proportions of which stagger the belief of foreign military critics—the persevering commander who struggled with rebellion until it lay lifeless at his feet, and who with his own hand gave us victory and peace together—the illustrious chief whose whole grand history has been one undoubted record of his fidelity to our cause, and of his willingness to suffer or to die for it—the beloved, the trusted, the single-hearted, the faithful Grant!

After the adoption of this address, on motion of Charles Gibbons, Esq., General Ulysses S. Grant was by resolution formally nominated as the candidate of the Union Republican party for the Presidency. This resolution was carried amid cheers, and with an enthusiasm that amounted to acclamation. The polls were kept open till midnight, a heavier vote being cast than probably at any previous election. The following ticket was chosen:—

PRESIDENT—J. Gillingham Fell.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Wm. H. Ashhurst,	Adolph Borie,
Horace Binney, Jr.,	Morton McMichael.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Gibbons,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
George H. Boker,	James Traquair,
Lindley Smythe,	George J. Gross,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John P. Verree,
William Sellers,	James L. Claghorn,
James H. Orne,	Henry C. Lea,
Edward S. Clarke,	Saunders Lewis.
Edward Browning,	

How a Barber's Boy Became Lord Chief Justice of England.

From London Society for November.

Let readers transport themselves to Canterbury in 1776, and let them enter a barber's shop hard by Canterbury Cathedral. It is a primitive shop, with the red and white pole over the door, and a modest display of wigs and puff-boxes in the window. A small shop, but notwithstanding its smallness, the best shop of its kind in Canterbury; and its lean, stiff, exceedingly respectable master is a man of good repute in the cathedral town. His hands have, ere now, powdered the Archbishop's wig, and he is specially retained by the chief clergy of the city and neighborhood to keep their false hair in order and trim the natural tresses of their children.

Not only have the dignitaries of the cathedral taken the worthy barber under their special protection, but they have extended their care to his little boy Charles, a demure, prim lad, who is at the present time a pupil in the King's School, to which academy clerical interest gained him admission. The lad is in his fourteenth year; and Dr. Osmond Beauvoir, the master of the school, gives him so good a character for industry and dutiful demeanor that some of the cathedral ecclesiastics have resolved to make the little fellow's fortune, by placing him in the office of a chorister. There is a vacant place in the cathedral choir, and the boy who is lucky enough to receive the appointment will be provided for munificently. He will forthwith have a maintenance, and in course of time his salary will be £70 per annum.

During the last fortnight the barber has been in great and constant excitement, hoping that his boy will obtain this valuable place of preferment; persuading himself that the lad's thickness of voice, concerning which the choir-master spoke with aggravating persistence, is a matter of no real importance; fearing that the friends of another contemporary boy, who is said by the choir-master to have an exceedingly mellifluous voice, may defeat his paternal aspirations. The momentous question agitates many humble homes in Canterbury; and when Mr. Abbott, the barber, is encouraged to hope the best for his son, the relatives and supporters of the contemporary boy are urging him not to despair. Party spirit prevails on either side—Mr. Abbott's family associates maintaining that the contemporary boy's higher notes resemble those of a penny whistle: while the contemporary boy's father, with much satire and some justice, murmurs that "old Abbott, who is the gossip-monger of the parson's, wants to push his son into a place for which there is a better candidate."

To-day is the eventful day when the election will be made. Even now, while Abbott, the barber, is trimming a wig at his shop window, and listening to the hopeful talk of an intimate neighbor, his son Charley is chanting the Old Hundredth before the whole chapter. When Charley has been put through his vocal pieces, the contemporary boy is requested to sing. Whereupon that clear-throated competitor, sustained by justifiable self confidence and a new-laid egg which he had sucked scarcely a minute before, made a bow to their reverences, and sings out with such richness and compass that all the auditors recognize his great superiority.

Ere ten more minutes had passed, Charley Abbott knows that he has lost the election, and he hastens from the cathedral with quick steps. Running into the shop, he gives his father one look that tells the whole story of—failure, and then the little fellow, unable to command his grief, sits down upon the floor and sobs convulsively.

Failure is often the first step to eminence.

Had the boy gained the chorister's place, he would have been a cathedral servant all his days.

Having failed to get it, he returned to the King's School, went as a poor scholar to Oxford, and fought his way to honor. He became Chief Justice to the King's Bench and a peer of the realm. Towards the close of his honorable career, Tenterden attended services in the Cathedral of Canterbury, accompanied by Mr. Justice Richardson. When the ceremonial was at an end, the Chief Justice said to his friend:—"Do you see that old man there among the choristers? In him, brother Richardson, behold the only being I ever envied. When at school in this town we were candidates for a chorister's place; he obtained it; and if I had gained my wish, he might have been accompanying you as Chief Justice, and pointing me out as his old school-fellow, the singing-man."

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. J. Y. Scammon—The Bridal Party and Ceremony.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 6.

There was a gentle agitation (not to call it by the vulgar name of excitement) in fashionable circles yesterday, over one of those happy events in life which never fail to awaken a lively interest in society. The marriage of Mr. J. Young Scammon to Mrs. Wright, of this city, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the New Jerusalem Church on Adams street, near Michigan avenue, in presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. The bridegroom being one of our most prominent and wealthy citizens, it was natural that his wedding should be regarded with more interest than is usually manifested in ordinary cases. The appearance of Adams street for an hour previous to the time fixed for the ceremony indicated that something of unusual importance, and of exceedingly pleasant character was about to occur. From Wabash to Michigan avenue each side of the street was lined with carriages, while a large number of people, attracted by a natural curiosity to see what was going on, had collected in front of the church, which was rapidly being filled to its utmost capacity. From the door of the church to the edge of the sidewalk was laid a carpet for the bride and her attendants to pass over. The interior of the building presented a brilliant appearance. The altar and the surroundings were appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens, and a strain of sweet music from the organ seemed to give additional impressiveness to the scene. The visitors, among whom we noted many of our most prominent citizens, seemed to be duly impressed with the dignity of the occasion. It is a common remark that a wedding is very much like a funeral; there is an element of sadness in it which seems to affect the spectators with an irresistible tendency to look grave. The male portion of the audience preserved a decorous silence and looked sufficiently solemn, while the ladies, who were decidedly in the majority, kept an anxious eye on the door through which the happy pair were expected to enter. A little after twelve the pastor of the church, Rev. J. R. Hibbard, who was to perform the ceremony, made his appearance, robed in white vestments, with a blue silk scarf. Presently Mr. Scammon entered the church with his bride. She was attired in a rich heavy corded lavender silk dress, with an illusion scarf of the same material, and over her shoulders she wore a handsome point applique shawl. A white bonnet, with orange blossoms, adorned her head. The bride was attended by the two daughters of Mr. Scammon, Miss Florence and Miss Lilly, the former of whom was dressed in a light blue silk, with illusion scarf, while the latter wore a pink striped silk dress. Accompanying the party were General and Mrs. Strong (who also wore a pale blue silk dress), Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Ogden (sister of the bride), Mr. Charles Ogden, and Mr. A. Woodle. The ceremony was simple and brief, not occupying over ten minutes, and after a prayer had been offered up by the pastor, the bridal party left the church, and took their places in the carriages which were awaiting them at the door to convey the bride and her friends to her new home. The congregation separated immediately after they had left the church.

The Wandering Jew.

Gustave Dore seems to have caught the very spirit of this myth, and to have embodied it in his representation of the Jew, as obeying the trumpet tone that bids him rest at last, by loosing his shoe-latchets.

There are those who stoutly maintain that Jesus' words, "Verily I say unto you, there be some standing here which shall not taste death till they see the Son of Man coming in His kingdom," give something more than a mythical character to the present personage; they insist, indeed, that his existence is necessary to a proper explanation of the above utterance. Despite their belief, however, the world at large assigns the Jew to the list of myths.

The earliest mention of him is in the book of Chronicles of the Abbey of St. Alban's, England, and the year of his visit there is given as 1228. We next hear of him as appearing at the royal palace in Bohemia, in 1505, to aid a weaver, Kohot, to find a treasure secreted by Kohot's great-grandfather in the Jew's presence, sixty years before. He is next heard of in the East, where he is confounded with the Prophet Elijah. In 1547 he was seen in Europe by Paul von Sitzen, Bishop of Schleswig, to whom he narrated the story of the crucifixion of Christ. In 1575 he appeared to some soldiers in Spain. In 1599 he was seen at Vienna. In 1604, Rudolph Boterus mentions his appearance in Paris. In 1640 he was observed walking in some woods adjacent to Brussels. In 1642, he is reported to have visited Leipsic. In 1658, he presented himself to one Samuel Wallis, of Stamford, England, and gave him a specific for his consumption. Wallis is more minute in his description of the Jew than others who were favored with his company, and says:—"His coat was purple, and buttoned down to the waist; his britches, of the same color, all new to see;" his stockings were very white, also his beard and head, and he had a white stick in his hand. The day was rainy from morning to night, "but he had not one spot of dirt upon his clothes." In 1721 he appeared at Munich. Numerous impostors or lunatics, assuming to be the Jew, appeared in England about the close of the seventeenth century, and in the years 1818, 1824, and 1830. Since then he has apparently existed only in the imaginations of such romancists as Sue and Croly.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 708.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Stretch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 h t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. ALLISON,
11 30stuth5t Auditor.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 3m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $5614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8]1 12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 1]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867........$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER........$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,

Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	53,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,331·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298.52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 6 10 31

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 23 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 8 No. 432 VINE Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

CITY WARRANTS
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST.,	NO. 3 NASSAU S
PHILADELPHIA.	NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 186
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ET
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS A
GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHE
9 10 tm NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREE

NEW FRUI

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, E
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Grocerie
1 17 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPA
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 205 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital........$30
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN 11 16

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT variety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

- Merino Underwear for Gents.
- Merino Underwear for Youths.
- Merino Underwear for Infants.
- Merino Underwear for Misses.
- Merino Underwear for Ladies.
- Merino Hose for Ladies.
- Merino Hose for Misses.
- Merino Hose for Youths.
- Merino Hose for Infants.
- Merino Hose for Gents.
- All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
- All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
- All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
- All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE
8 5 tuthst No. 9 North EIGHTH Stre

J. W. SCOTT & CO
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOO
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTA
5 27rp PHILADELPHI

PATENT SHOULDER-SEA
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STO
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAW
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DR
GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.
1 1] No. 706 CHESNUT stre

INTERESTING ITEMS.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNERS.—The *Saturday Review* observes of complimentary dinners:—As a rule, we suspect these affairs afford much more pleasure to small men than to the big man. They are placed in an unusually fine and exalted position. They become the patrons, and therefore the more than equals, of the hero of their evening. The deep gratitude which is always so ostentatiously paraded by the guest is by them taken quite in earnest. They humbly persuade themselves that they have somehow placed the great author under an obligation; that they deserve very well of him; that, if he has written delightful novels, they, in turn, have provided for him a delightful treat of food and oratory. It is curious to think how many worthy men there are to whom to come into contact with persons of eminence even in this remote way is gratifying and elevating beyond description—to whom it is really a thing to be much thought of that they should have come under the bodily eye of Lord Lytton or Mr. Dickens, and perhaps, in the expansion of the hour of parting, should have seized the hand that wrote "Pickwick" or "Pelham." This makes them actual friends, or at least acquaintances, of the great man—after a fashion. The contagion of glory is a wonderful force in all these affairs. For some very plain man, with a name absolutely and forever unknown beyond the limits of a very narrow private circle, to find that name blazoned in the public prints in company with peers and judges and poets, is to cease to be obscure. A ray or two from the divine halo which glitters around the head of the chairman and the illustrious guest lights up even the humblest and most obscure of the stewards. To pay one's shot for dining with eminent literary personages is to receive some breath or two of the divine literary afflatus. Who dines with literary men must needs himself be literary; and to have a reputation for being this, especially in very rural and very commercial circles, is to have a right to lay down critical laws to one's neighbors.

LACE MAKING.—The origin of the art of making lace by hand is lost in the early twilight of history. This delicate and graceful style of ornament may be traced upon the ringed borders of Egyptian dresses and in he costume of Greek females. Its name, whether we refer it to *lacinia* or *laqueus*, points o its use among the Roman beauties. In the books of Numbers and Deuteronomy "knotted ringes" have even a religious import. The ultivation of this exquisite branch of industry as raised it almost to a place among the ne arts. The demand for hand-made lace, o far from yielding to the invasion of mahinery, seems to be but stimulated by the pur of rivalry. The fact is that no mechaical product can compare in artistic excelence with the direct issue of the human rain and hand. For old lace, in particular, abulous and ever-increasing prices are given. ven the tombs, we are told, in certain special omes of this highly prized industry, have een rifled for the rich bridal veils and robes which it has been the custom to invest the orms of the dead. The sumptuous and carelly got-up work of Mrs. Bury Palliser may be eferred to as the most exhaustive account of he history, together with the artistic and ecoomical bearings, of the manufacture of handade lace. It is Mr. Felkin's task, in the econd portion of his book, to trace the mehanical processes whereby the productions of his most intricate of the manual arts have een successfully imitated. Nearly every nown mesh, certainly every useful one, has een reproduced by machinery. Elaborate and steful designs have been introduced, so that, s regards at least all but the most rare and elicate patterns, the articles made in the mahine can with difficulty be distinguished from hose made by hand.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL HUMBUGS.—A writer in the ondon *Cosmopolitan* observes:—"There are ypochondriacal humbugs of a mental kind, omewhat of the Byronic order, who, though ature has given them the faculty of enjoyent and enough to make them cheerful, yet t of sheer perversity court melancholy, and lways look on the shady side of things. They ink it "interesting" to appear morose, cyniil, and despondent. And, strange to say, hey are not generally those who have seen uch of life, or have a bitter experience of any years to allege as a reason for their loomy views. Indeed, they are oftenest only ust at the entrance of their real life work. Young ladies who, like one of Mr. Dickens' haracters, at two-and-twenty, declare the world to be a desert of Sahara, who profess to ind nothing enjoyable in existence, who persist in cherishing some disappointment of their arly teens, and protest that on account of lighted affections and withered hopes they re quite unable to take any interest in the leasures or the duties of life—these are hypochondriacal humbugs of the mental sort! Young men who rail at the frailty of women, snarl at matrimony, sneer at the pursuits which please their comrades, are bitterly denunciative of everything which men call happiness, and with gloomy satisfaction tell you that the world is a mere muddle of misery and wrong, while they assume to surrender emselves with the resignation of despair to e dreary lot which destiny has assigned hem—these also are hypochondriacal humbugs of the mental sort, whose melancholy and insipid sentimentalism is all sham, put on to cover the most commonplace feelings.

FORGING SCREWS.—Screws are now made by the novel mode of forging. The thread is formed between two swedges, the screw being turned round till the swedges meet, under the blows of the hammer. Screws thus manufactured, says the *Scientific Review*, will answer well for coarse uses; and there seems no reason why, if finished up by dies, they should not be fitted for any purpose. The thread must be stronger, not having been strained during its formation.

PENAL SERVITUDE.—There were 77 convicts under sentence of penal servitude or transportation for life in the Government prisons in England at the end of last year. Of this number 38 were aged cripples or permanent invalids, 11 treason-felony convicts, 5 soldiers sentenced for military offenses, and 23 convicts, the majority of whom have been sentenced since 1864, and cannot, therefore, have their cases considered until twenty years have elapsed.

—The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* says:—"It is understood that General Weitzel regards the construction of a canal on this side of the river as entirely feasible, and will embody a recommendation to that effect in his report of the survey."

—The Methodist parsonage at Athens, Ga., was robbed on Sunday night last of $400 in money and numerous valuable papers, amounting to several thousand dollars. The papers were afterwards found.

—Kirkhoff, the celebrated German physicist, Schenkel, the great Unitarian, and Zeller, the philosopher, are all eloquent and effective preachers.

—Morlat, the Swiss geologist, provided in his will that his skull should be engraved with his name and deposited in the Museum at Berlin.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA	Saturday, December 14
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, December 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, January 11

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage $35. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class. Passage Lower than by any other Line. For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight agent,
11 21 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1331 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [37 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg at 3 and 4·55 A. M., and 9·10 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 6·36 A. M., and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12·45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8½

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 116 Market street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3⅔ and 5⅔ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5⅔, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¼, 8·20, 9½, and 10½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1] Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·10 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1] No. 105 S. Fifth street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·30

At 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M., New York Express Lines via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. for Bristrol.

November 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11·15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and, for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 18] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·33 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 A. M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at	7·20 A. M. and	2·30 P. M.
" Mt. Holly "	7·42 " "	2·54 "
" Moorestown "	8·08 " "	3·21 "

10 22 tf C. SAILER Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
7 21 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store.

A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth½

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1¼p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26½

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 28 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the attention of the trade is called. [12 7 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

December 13, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [12 7 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS Embracing a Great Variety of Choice Works in Superb Bindings, Splendid Bibles, Miscellaneous Publications, Juveniles, Etc.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, December 10, 11, and 12,

Commencing each day at 3 o'clock. Included are—Dore's Milton's Paradise Lost; Don Quixote: Elaine; Dante and Baron Munchausen; Bulwer, Cooper, Dickens, Irving, and Shakespeare's Works; Book of Gems; Hume's England; Court of Napoleon: Sloan's Architecture: Loves and Heroines of Poets: Waverly Novels: Chambers' Encyclopædia: London Society; Webster's Pictorial Dictionary; Black's General Atlas; Cassin's Mammalogy and Ornithology; Baird's Mammals of North America; British Essayists; Snowden's Coins and Medals, etc. 12 9 4t

Public Sale on the Premises.

HORSES, COLTS, CATTLE, STEAM TUBULAR BOILERS, OAK POSTS, SUPER PHOSPHATE, SUGAR MOULDS, POTS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

On Saturday afternoon

Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., Darby road, below Gray's Ferry. [12 10 5t

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PATENT.

On TUESDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Letters Patent, granted by the United States to Alphonse Loiseau, for an improvement in machinery, for coating or covering a core with a thread of wool, or for surrounding a core of any material with a thread of any desired material described and illustrated in drawings, accompanying the Letter Patent which can be seen at the office of Edward L. Bodin, Esq., No. 813 Arch street, where any information concerning the same can be obtained. [12 6 t

Sale absolute. $500 to be paid at time of sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 750 lots new and desirable seasonable goods. [12 9 3t

Included in sale on Wednesday will be found, viz.:—Hosiery Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Cricket Jackets, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

250 lots Gents' heavy white, blue, mixed, and orange Shirts and Drawers of standard makes; Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests; Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton and Merino Hose; Men's Wool and Cotton Half Hose, Wool and Cloth Gloves, etc.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS OF RICH PARIS and German Fancy Goods, Notions, Pocket Wallets, Travelling Bags, etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 11, commencing at 10 o'clock. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO FORTES, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. SCHULER & CO.,

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the wareroom of Messrs. SCHULER & CO., No. 233 S. FIFTH Street, will be sold, without reserve or limitation, to close the partnership, 8 first-class rosewood 7⅓, 7¼, and 7 octave piano-fortes of the newest style, and richly finished.

The above Pianos have the important improvement recently patented by Mr. Schuler, and will compare favorably with the best pianos made in the country.

SMALL CHURCH ORGAN.

At the same time will be sold, a small church organ with four stops.

The Pianos may be examined at the wareroom any time before the sale. [12 9 2t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads. It is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
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LATER BY THE GULF CABLE.

Interesting News from the West Indies.

THE BAHAMAS.

Holiday in Honor of Royalty—Review of the Troops—An American Vessel in Distress.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The Cunard steamship Corsica, from Nassau, N. P., on the 7th of December, reached Havana this evening. The anniversary of the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred of England to the Bahamas was celebrated as a *fete* day at Nassau. It was observed as a general holiday, and there was a regatta and ball. Major-General O'Connor, C. B., commanding the Queen's forces in Jamaica and the other West India islands, reviewed the troops in Nassau and witnessed the first practice of firing with the Snider rifle. The revision courts of the elections were in session. On the 5th instant the brigantine Constantine, from Jeremie, Hayti, bound for Boston, with a cargo of coffee and cocoa, encountered a severe storm in latitude 25 north and longitude 76 west. She has put in at Nassau, leaky, and with loss of her sails, and other damage. The steamship Corsica has been sold to the Royal West India Mail Company, and will make her main port of call at Jamaica, for which place she will sail from Havana.

ST. THOMAS.

Effects of the Late Earthquake.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—A passenger from St. Thomas says that by the earthquake there a canal on the island was drained and kept dry for eight hours.

PORTO RICO.

Terrible Earthquake Shock on the 1st Instant.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 2d inst. have been received. A terrible earthquake shock occurred there on the 1st inst. At one place the inhabitants were at church hearing mass, and the scene which ensued was most pitiable. The people were dashed together. The consternation was terrible, and the cries of the women and children were heartrending.

CUBA.

The Cholera Panic Subsided at Santiago.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The panic at Santiago about the cholera has subsided, and the reports from Havana no longer cause alarm. The steamer Barcelona has arrived here.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM PRISON

Eight Men Break Out and are Recaptured—Exciting Chase—Bravery of a Boy.

An exciting affair occurred at Trenton, on Saturday afternoon, at about three o'clock. Eight prisoners, all of whom had been sentenced to long terms, made an ineffectual attempt to escape from confinement. They were employed in the blacksmith shop, and had made every preparation to "leave." The preconcerted signal was given just as a loaded wagon was passing through the gate. A board which had been loosened in the side of the shop was removed, and the eight men one after another passed through the opening, before the overseer was aware of the movement.

Each of the desperadoes was armed with a bar of iron or a hammer. The gate-keeper, Peter Ossenberg, who had his back turned towards the shop, was attacked and at once overpowered. He was struck violently in three places, his head, arm, and leg, and as they thought they had placed him *hors de combat* and prevented his giving the alarm, they passed out without doing him any further injury. But he immediately jumped up, closed the gate, and gave the alarm.

The only prisoners who were aware of what had happened, were those who were working in the blacksmith shop, and they kept right on as if nothing remarkable had occurred—knowing that a bullet through the head would stop the first man who should dare to follow.

Some of the keepers and others at once started in pursuit. Six of the men had made straight for the Delaware, while the other two had gone in different directions. One of the latter was a man named Sullivan, from Camden, who was serving out a five years' term for burglary, and who once broke out of the Camden County Jail. He ran with all the vigor imparted by the hope of liberty, taking a southerly direction, towards Bordentown. A son of Mr. Robinson, the keeper, a boy only about fifteen years of age, gave chase to this ruffian, and, being swift of foot, soon came near enough to take aim and fire. The ball of the single barrelled pistol passed under Sullivan's arm without doing any damage, and the convict turned full upon his pursuer. Swift as thought the boy cocked the unloaded pistol, and taking aim, demanded his surrender. Again the convict started to run, and, while following him, young Robinson quickly reloaded his weapon. The convict was chased by the boy into the corner of a field, and finally came to a stand, with his back to the fence. He held stones in his fists, with which, while his eyes glared with anger and revenge, he threatened to kill his youthful pursuer; but the latter bravely kept him at bay until the men came up and secured the prisoner.

The other men were followed by armed men, and the boys of the neighborhood, and most of them were captured while endeavoring to cross the river in a boat to Pennsylvania. Within three-quarters of an hour the eight men were all inside of the prison walls again, in irons. It should be stated, in this connection, that only two prisoners have succeeded in escaping during the incumbency of the present keeper, and this was during his first ten months.

Among those who made this desperate attempt to regain their freedom was a man named White, from Hunterdon county. As he had twice before endeavored to escape, he was fastened by a ball and chain, of which he disencumbered himself by means of a file. The others were John McKane, Baines, McCaffrey, Reynolds, Mains (a horse thief), and one whose name we did not learn.—*Newark Advertiser of last evening.*

Return of Mrs. Gaines to New Orleans.

We observe the presence in our city of that spirited lady and most persevering and indomitable of plaintiffs, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, who has returned to us to prosecute her claims to the estate of her father, Daniel Clark. The remarkable history of this lady, and of the litigation which she has prosecuted with such wonderful perseverance and heroism, form a most interesting chapter in the history of our State and of our jurisprudence. It is now over thirty years since Mrs. Gaines, then Mrs. Whitney, commenced her proceedings in the courts to assert her claims as heir to the large estate once held by Daniel Clark. Without intermission or any faltering or despairing, through innumerable difficulties, embarrassments, and defeats, she has continued to the present hour the same hopeful, energetic, indomitable claimant she was nearly forty years ago, when she first learned the secret of her birth and early history. The judicial proceedings in her case, if collected together, would form a series of volumes as large and numerous as the "Encyclopædia Americana."—*New Orleans Times.*

Important, if True.

We are enabled to present to the readers of the *Mail* this morning the following astounding *private* telegram from General John Pope to General Swayne. We were placed in possession of this important *official* despatch "by way of a slant," but will vouch for its accuracy. *It is literally true!* and is in the following words:—

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1867.—To Brevet Major-General Swayne, U. S. A., etc.:—Cannot the Convention be induced to adjourn without further legislation? They are doing incalculable injury to reconstruction by their late action. JOHN POPE,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

We have no comment to make—the words of Pope speak for themselves! We'll vouch for the truthfulness of the despatch, and so will General Swayne!—*Montgomery Mail, 7th.*

Death of a French Executioner.

The recent death of one Simon, a celebrated public executioner in the south of France, but who, outliving his fame, like many other artists, has died in the hospital at Carcassone, has brought up the subject of death upon the scaffold once more in France. This Simon had been the hero of many adventures in the course of his career. One of these is recorded as being the original cause of the abolition of the punishment of branding. An unfortunate culprit being brought up to be marked on the shoulder with a red-hot iron by Simon, the latter let the instrument fall just when he had applied it to the flesh, so that the mark was not considered valid. Once more did he heat his iron, and once more did he miss the mark. Again a third time did he try amid the terrible yells of the sufferer and the shouts of execration of the populace, until the unhappy wretch fainted away and was borne from the scaffold.

The affair made a great noise at the time; and a young advocate of Montpelier, where it happened, took the poor wretched convict's case in hand, and sued the executioner for damages. The facts were palpable. The man had been burned to the very bone, so the tribunal condemned the awkward executioner to three hundred francs damages, which, the recipient being a convict, went into the public treasury. The next *fiasco* made by Simon was in the case of a priest condemned to death for the murder of a woman at Aix. Simon's hatred of the priesthood was well known, so that the unfortunate manner in which he let fall the knife, cutting away a portion of the skull only, was attributed to vengeance rather than to accident; and the turbulent shrieks of the spectators so troubled the executioner that, on trying a second time, he let go the cord too soon, and cut off the hand of his assistant.

This time the Court condemned its singularly unfortunate officer to three months' imprisonment and five hundred francs' fine. The next failure was at Beaume, where a young poacher had been condemned for the murder of a garde-chasse. Simon being unable to compete either in strength or skill with the criminal, a frightful scene took place on the scaffold, the account of which has prevented the sentence of death from being passed since that time in that same city. The struggle ended in the defeat of Simon and his two assistants, and the culprit was conveyed back to prison amid an emeute of the populace of the town. This time the parques of the South resolved that though forbidden to abolish the punishment of death, they were not forbidden to abolish the executioner, and dismissed Simon from his office. But the love of his profession was strong upon him to the last, and he would officiate as amateur whenever the professional was prevented from attending. His previous instincts were satisfied at last by his appointment to a place as attendant at the dissecting-room of the hospital of Lyons, where he remained until, worn out and infirm, he went to die at his native place. Victor Hugo had made this man celebrated for a time by his "Last Days of a Condemned Convict," but the temporary publicity given to his name had faded long before his retirement into the obscurity for which it is evident he was best fitted.

The Author of Junius.

In Merivale's "Life of Sir Philip Francis" just published in London, the following estimate is made of his character, implying that he was just as malignant and ungrateful as Francis as he was as Junius:—

There never was a character in which light and darkness were more strongly contrasted. The deeper shades of it are brought out only too powerfully by its own revelations of his conduct and motives. With the vindictive and rancorous quality of his animosities, the world is already pretty well acquainted; not so well, perhaps, with that unhappy nature which made him quarrel with one friend and benefactor after another, and leave on record the most cutting memorials of his displeasure against them. I have felt at times, when falling in with these productions of perverse malevolence, as if it was a violation of what is due to the dead to publish them; but, in point of fact, many of the documents which contain them were evidently intended by himself for posthumous, if not earlier, publicity.

Setting aside altogether the sins of which Junius was guilty in this respect, those perpetrated in the unmasked person of Francis were sufficient to constitute a heavy indictment against him. One friend, supporter, patron, and colleague after another—Kinnoul, Chatham, Thomas Wood, Calcraft, D'Oyly, Clavering, Fowke, Coote, Fox, the Prince of Wales—those who had wished well to him, defended him, showered benefits on him—appear at last in his written records, branded with some unfriendly or contemptuous notice, some insinuated or pronounced asperson, ungrateful at best, but treacherous also, if, as has been already conjectured, he meant those records to be known some day to the world. From such displays of character as these—and it is of no use for the honest biographer to attempt to disguise them—the observer shrinks with natural aversion.

Another Mortara Case.

The "Monthly Letter" of the English Protestant Alliance contains the following:—"Another Mortara case has lately occurred in Galicia. A petition from a Jewish father came to the President of the House and Dr. Muhlfeld by telegraph, stating that his daughter was detained in the Convent of the Sisters of St. Benedict, in Lemberg, where she was on the point of receiving baptism. The Minister of Justice rose and stated that he had received a similar telegram, to which he had immediately replied, directing the Stadtholder to prevent the baptism, to allow the father access to his daughter, to inquire into the matter, and bring it before the tribunal, and to report about it, as well as a similar case which occurred at Biala. He explained that four weeks ago he had a similar telegram from a Jew, stating that his daughter of fourteen had absconded, taking with her money and valuables; that she had taken refuge in a convent, where they were trying to convert her; that he had tried every means to get her back, but had failed; and that he now prayed for the intervention of the Minister. The baptism in this case had been prevented, but the Stadtholder, although asked three times to report, had not done so—a statement which caused cries of 'depose him.'"

The Death Penalty in Holland.

The *Courant* of Rotterdam makes a new point against capital punishment. It says the gallows is too expensive an institution to be maintained by a small State. In the last budget of the Minister of Justice one item is 7046 florins for pay and pensions to executioners. As sentences of capital punishment are, on the average, only carried out in Holland once in ten years, each execution may be said to cost 70,400 florins for executioners alone, not reckoning other expenses. The cost of a prisoner to the State, on the other hand, is 50 cents a day, and supposing that he is detained for twenty years, which is the maximum period, in prison, he would have cost 3650 florins only, or about a twentieth of the sum he would have cost if he had been executed.

Thus, according to the *Courant*, the dispute about capital punishment has an economic as well as an humanitarian side, and can be argued as a simple question of profit and loss.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

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SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO.............................Proprietors.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE AND FORT FISHER.
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THE CREAM OF THE PROFESSION,
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EXCELLENT SKATING THIS AFTERNOON.
MOONLIGHT SKATING THIS EVENING,
AT THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE.
SEASON TICKETS, $3·00.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. 11 8

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The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

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A STORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE RESTORATION.

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Put up in beautiful Oriental Boxes, imported expressly for same.

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AT AUCTION PRICES!

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THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
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From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.
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INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

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A large discount to the trade.

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Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of
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AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.
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REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
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ELEGANT FRENCH SASH-HOLDERS FOR THE WAIST.
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ZEPHYR SLIPPERS, beautiful patterns.
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PERFECT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
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ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
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Rich Bohemian and China Vases, and Toilet Sets.
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